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PALACE HOTEL

BRUXELLES

Appartement No

216.

Prix : Fr.

350

+ } Service : 15 %
Taxe : 5 %

Fermez votre porte à clef

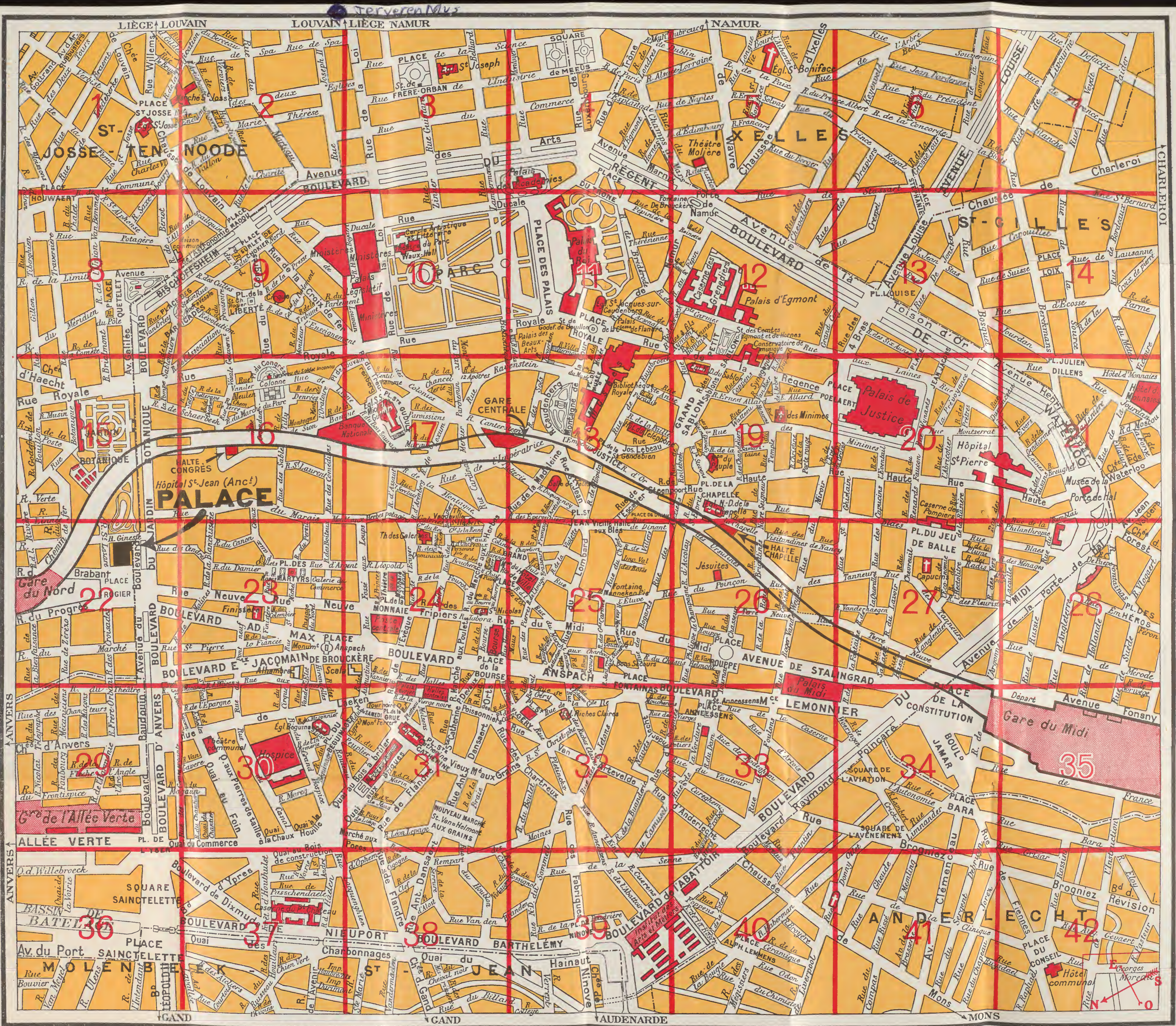
Doet uwe deur op slot

Please lock your door

Bitte Ihre Türe gut abschliessen

TÉLÉPHONE : 17.62.00

CABLES : PALACEOTEL



AVIS. — L'Administration n'est responsable que des valeurs et objets précieux déposés à la Caisse de l'Hôtel contre reçu.

NOTICE. — The Management is responsible only for valuables and precious objects deposited with the Cashier against receipt.

BERICHT. — Het Beheer is enkel verantwoordelijk om de waarden en kostbare voorwerpen die aan de Kas zijn toevertrouwd tegen ontvangstbewijs.

ZUR BEACHTUNG. — Die Direktion ist nur verantwortlich für Wertgegenstände welche an der Kasse des Hotels gegen Empfangsbescheinigung deponiert sind.

LISTE DES RUES - LIST OF STREET - STRATENLIST - STRASSENVERZEICHNIS

Plan de Bruxelles
= Map of Brussels
Plan van Brussel
= Plan von Brüssel

Extrait plan A. DE BOECK, Bruxelles
Tous droits réservés

... LES GRANDS HOTELS EUROPÉENS ...

Wir erlauben uns, Ihre Zimmer in den folgenden Hotels kostenlos zu reservieren.

Wij gelasten ons uwe kamers kosteloos te doen voorhouden in de hierna vermelde hotels :

We shall be glad to reserve your rooms free of charge in the following hotels :

Nous nous chargeons, gratuitement, de réserver vos chambres dans ces hôtels :

Nice	... NEGRESCO	Nizza	... NEGRESCO
Madrid	... PALACE	Madrid	... PALACE
Madrid	... CONTINENTAL	Madrid	... CONTINENTAL
Seville	... ALFONSO XIII	Sevilla	... ALFONSO XIII
Barcelona	... RITZ	Barcelona	... RITZ

LES GRANDS HOTELS EUROPÉENS

Sous la même administration :
Under the same management :

Nice	Hôtel Negresco
Digne (France)	Hôtel Ermitage-Napoléon
Madrid	Palace Hôtel
Madrid	Hôtel Ritz
Barcelona	Hôtel Ritz
Saint-Sébastien	Continental Palace
Seville	Hôtel Alfonso XIII
Bruxelles	Palace Hôtel

Ouverts toute l'année
Open all year round

IMP. LOUIS DESMET-VERTENEUIL - BRUXELLES

PALACE HOTEL

BRUXELLES

Appartement N° 216.
350

Prix : Fr.
+ Service : 15 %
+ Taxe : 5 %

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Doet uwe deur op slot
Please lock your door
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TÉLÉPHONE : 17.62.00
CABLES : PALACEOTEL

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LES GRANDS HOTELS EUROPÉENS

Sous la même administration :
Under the same management :

Nice	... ..	Hôtel Negresco
Digne (France)		Hôtel Ermitage- Napoléon
Madrid	... ..	Palace Hôtel
Madrid	... ..	Hôtel Ritz
Barcelone	... ..	Hôtel Ritz
Saint-Sébastien		Continental Palace
Séville	... ..	Hôtel Alfonso XIII
Bruxelles	... ..	Palace Hôtel

Ouverts toute l'année
Open all year round

Mysterious

AFRICA ■■■

every day an adventure!

Old Church at Tulbagh in the Cape—A beautiful example of early Cape Dutch Architecture.

PHOTO: CAPE PENINSULA PUBLICITY ASSOCIATION



Young elephant in the Kruger National Park.

PHOTO: SOUTH AFRICAN RAILWAYS



PHOTO: C. LAMOTE, CONGOPRESSE

Nyiragongo, one of the active volcanoes to be seen near Goma on Lake Kivu in the Congo.



PHOTO: C. LAMOTE, CONGOPRESSE

"Intore" Dancers from the court of the Mwami of Urundi. These dancers are chosen from among the noble families of the Watussi and are renowned for their grace and rhythm.

Colourful

AFRICA ■■■

a paradise for photographers



CONDITIONS OF OPERATION OF TOURS

Prices effective 1st January, 1958

TARIFF.

The tariff is subject to alteration without notice. All prices are based on South African currency, even when quoted in dollars, which will have been converted at the current rate of exchange at the time of quotation.

ALTERATION TO TOURS.

Should we meet with difficulty in obtaining hotel reservations or in operating our planned route, we reserve the right to alter the route and night stopping places. In the case of this being necessary no refund will be made.

TERMS OF BUSINESS.

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on booking, the balance to be paid at least 7 days before the departure of the tour. Refund of the deposit will be made in case of cancellation at least seven days before departure, less any expenses that have been incurred, after which the company reserves the right to retain full payment in event of cancellation.

RESPONSIBILITY.

We are insured against normal legal liability arising out of injuries received by passengers while in our vehicles. Subject thereto, our services are rendered conditional on our not being liable to meet any claims for damages or otherwise arising out of delayed departures or arrivals, the missing of trains, plane or ship connections, non-adherence to planned routes or time schedules, illness contracted on tour, alleged inadequate or inferior hotel accommodation, or out of any cause whatsoever.

HOTELS.

Most African hotels whilst clean and reasonably comfortable are not luxurious and not all of them have rooms with private bathrooms. We book rooms with bath where they are obtainable at the best available hotels and superior accommodation in the Game Reserves if available.

FARES.

The fares include all expenses in connection with the car and courier, accommodation at best hotels, meals and excursions as listed. They do not include tips, laundry, liquor and other personal expenses of the passengers. Tips can be included by special arrangement.

THOS. COOK & SON
Incorporated
812—15th Street, N.W.
Operated by
AFRICAN CAR HIRE (PTY.) LTD.
Booking Agents
THOS. COOK & SON INC.
Tel. 7-8555

PRINTED BY CAPE TIMES LIMITED, FARGO, C.P. - UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA

AFRICA

**CAPE
TO
CONGO**



PHOTO: S.A. TOURIST CORPORATION

THOS. COOK & SON INC.

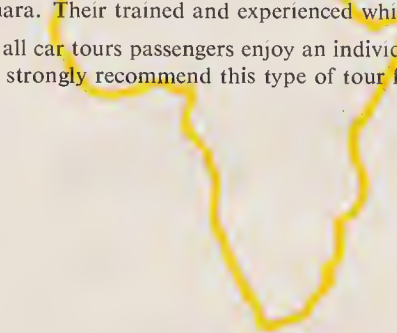
AFRICA

A GIANT AWAKES

The throbbing drums and chanting porters of Livingstone's Africa are gone for ever. In their place we see a vast, vital continent awakening to the twentieth century and racing to catch up with modernity. However, Africa's tourist attractions, her great Game Reserves, fantastic scenery and much of her colourful native life have remained unchanged—only, now, they are within easy reach of all. Good new roads criss-cross the landscape and new hotels are springing up everywhere offering comfortable if not luxurious hospitality to the tourist. Road travel still remains the best and often the only means of seeing Africa and what better way than with a trained courier driver and comfortable modern car.

All the tours in this pamphlet are based on the services of African Car Hire, largest firm of car tour operators in Africa, who in the past 40 years have established themselves as the pioneers and acknowledged authorities on car travel in Africa south of the Sahara. Their trained and experienced white English-speaking courier drivers ensure a safe, pleasant and interesting safari.

On all car tours passengers enjoy an individually planned all-inclusive itinerary with car and courier driver at their sole disposal. We strongly recommend this type of tour for those requiring the very best service and especially for keen photographers.



PLANNING A TOUR OF AFRICA

Inside this pamphlet is a map and a description of a suggested tour from Cape Town all the way to Nairobi, which includes all the places of interest in Africa south of the Sahara. The tour can be purchased as a whole or any of the parts bought separately, and prices are given below and overleaf. If you have special preferences we can plan your tour to meet your individual requirements. Let us know the time at your disposal and any particular interests you may have and our African experts will plan your personal Safari.

PRICES OF SUGGESTED COMPLETE TOURS OF SOUTH AND CENTRAL AFRICA

Please note that the prices of the longer car tours listed below show substantial reductions on the sum of the parts if bought separately. For instance Tour CJ14 is cheaper than CD7 plus 1 day Durban plus DJ6. This is because of a saving in empty mileage.

Tour No.	Ea. of 1	Ea. of 2	Ea. of 3	Ea. of 4
14 Days CAPE TOWN to JOHANNESBURG or JOHANNESBURG to CAPE TOWN	CJ14 \$1265	\$697	\$509	\$415
21 Days CAPE TOWN to VICTORIA FALLS or VICTORIA FALLS to CAPE TOWN	CV21 \$2132	\$1177	\$860	\$700
35 Days JOHANNESBURG to NAIROBI	JN35 \$3799	\$2141	\$1589	\$1313
51 Days CAPE TOWN to NAIROBI	CN51 \$4961	\$2810	\$2094	\$1736
100 Days "THE GRAND TOUR OF AFRICA" CAPE TOWN to NAIROBI	CN100 \$8195	\$4726	\$3560	\$2971

This is the most complete tour of Africa south of the Sahara. The itinerary is based on CN51 but with more leisurely travel —includes Johannesburg and Cape Town—and adds visits to the Drakensberg, Lourenco Marques, Basutoland, Mountains of E. Rhodesia, Ruanda-Urundi, the Giant Watussi country, Epulu Okapi centre, Mount Kilimanjaro and the Serengeti Plains. Detailed itinerary on application.

Tour No.	Ea. of 1	Ea. of 2	Ea. of 3	Ea. of 4
23 Days CAPE TOWN to CAPE TOWN 3 days C.T. plus Tour CJ14 plus 2 days Johannesburg plus Tour JC4. or JOHANNESBURG to JOHANNESBURG as above but starting at JOHANNESBURG. or DURBAN to DURBAN as above but starting at DURBAN.	CC23 } JJ23 } \$1721	\$989	\$747	\$625
	DD23 }			



GENERAL INFORMATION

RESERVATIONS—Application with a \$400.00 deposit should be made as far in advance as possible to assure reservations. The balance is due one month before departure.

DOCUMENTS REQUIRED—Each passenger must have a valid passport, police certificate, smallpox certificate and inoculation certificates for yellow fever, typhoid and paratyphoid. Information will be given on how and where to obtain these documents from your travel agent.

CLOTHING—While traveling through the countries, informal light and medium cotton or linen clothing is practical. A few warm garments and a topcoat or raincoat are also recommended as members will be traveling through both the North and South latitudes. It is suggested that a comfortable pair of walking shoes be included. Prompt laundry service is available at most hotels.

BAGGAGE—Each passenger is allowed two cases not exceeding 66 lbs. Baggage insurance, which is recommended, is obtainable at nominal rates.

CANCELLATIONS—Should circumstances require cancellation full refund of deposit will be made less any necessary expenses involved.

THE RATE INCLUDES—All transportation and sightseeing as outlined in the itinerary; the best hotels everywhere on the basis of two persons to a room with bath where available (single rooms available at actual additional cost); transfer and handling of baggage; meals; and all tips. (All air transportation is first class, except for a few short flights where not available.)

NOT INCLUDED—Federal transportation taxes, passport and visa fees; items of a personal nature, such as laundry, liquors, and bottled or mineral waters; any extension or additional time in Africa or Europe. However, additional tour arrangements for Europe may be made at supplemental cost, and if so desired, should be done prior to tour departure.

REFUND—No refund will be made for less than two consecutive days' absence from the party. The amount of the refund will represent only the amount saved to FENWICK TOURS by reason of the passenger's absence from the tour and is payable through the office at which the booking was made.

RESPONSIBILITY—Fenwick Travel Service, Long Beach, California, and/or Associated Companies, give notice that all tickets and coupons are issued by them and all arrangements for transport or conveyance, or for hotel accommodations are made by them AS AGENTS upon the express condition that they shall not be liable for any injury, damage, loss, accident, delay or irregularity which may be occasioned either by reason of defect in any vehicle or through the acts or default of any company or person engaged in conveying the passenger, or in carrying out the arrangements of the tour(s), or otherwise in connection therewith, or of any hotel proprietor or servant. Such conveying is subject to the laws of the country where the conveyance, etc., is provided. The aforesaid companies can accept no responsibility for losses or additional expenses due to delay or changes in plane, or other services, sickness, weather, strikes, war, quarantine or other causes. All such losses or expenses will have to be borne by the passengers. The right is reserved to decline, to accept, or retain any person as a member of any tour, or to cancel or alter any tour if circumstances require it. Any and/or all transportation companies herein mentioned shall incur no responsibility or liability to any traveler aside from their liability as common carriers. The airline companies concerned are not to be held responsible for any act, omission, or event, during the time passengers are not on board their planes, or conveyance. The passage contract in use by the airline companies concerned, when issued, shall constitute the sole contract between the airlines and the purchaser of these tours and/or passenger.

YOUR AUTHORIZED TRAVEL AGENT

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
 AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
 1712 G St. N. W.
 Washington 6, D. C.
 DESIGNED BY FRANK WILSON



SM-4-54-GREENS, L. B.

PRINTED IN U. S. A.

AFRICA



personally conducted
Fenwick Tours

**TRAVEL VIA SABENA BELGIAN AIRLINES AND
 BRITISH OVERSEAS AIRWAYS CORPORATION**



Neither rich in cultural heritage nor influential by historical comparison, Africa's allure lies in its primordial splendor and striking contrasts.

From the thatch of a village hut to the silhouette of a city's skyline— from a regulated, fertile valley to an inordinate, impervious forest—from blatant color to quiet simplicity—this Land of Diversity bewilders the imagination.

Combine the strangeness of peoples and customs with surroundings abundant in wild-life, and there results a mixture of vitality and enchantment not to be found anywhere else on Earth.

The inquisitive adventurer in search of the unusual will find bountiful reward in the discovery of a continent relatively untouched by Western Civilization.

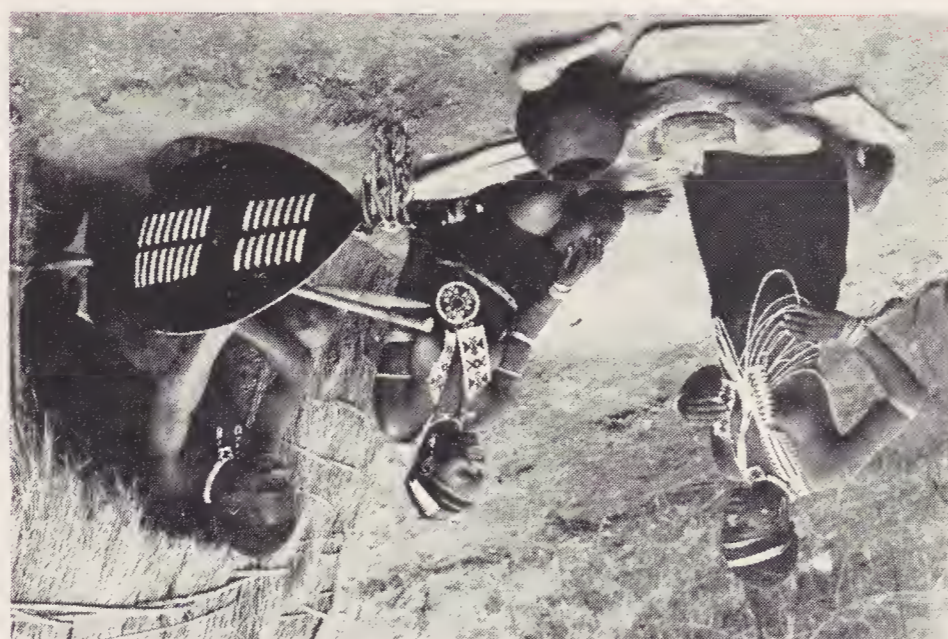
We are proud to contribute in part to this discovery and to offer a totally unforgettable and enriching experience.



Rhinos — Hluhluwe Game Reserve, Zululand



Native Life — Zulu Reserve, near Durban



Ostrich and Friends — Oudshoorn, Cape Province



Lions — Kruger National Park



CONDITIONS OF CARRIAGE

TRANS-AFRICA SAFARI COACH TOURS

Prices Effective 1st January, 1958

TARIFF

The tariff is subject to alteration without notice. All prices are based on South African currency, even when quoted in dollars, which will have been converted at the current rate of exchange at the time of quotation.

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS PER COACH

These tours are operated with special 10-seater coaches which carry nine passengers plus the courier. We reserve the right to operate these tours in 5-seater cars in which event four passengers plus the courier will be carried. Passengers on through tours must be prepared for a change of coach and courier at our branches.

GUARANTEED DEPARTURES

All tours leave weekly on specified days, except seasonal tours and Congo Safaris. Bookings are subject to space being available. Book well in advance to avoid disappointment. Where only one person is booked on tours we reserve the right to send the client on an alternative tour substantially the same using public transport.

ACCOMMODATION

Bookings are made on the basis of two persons sharing a room. Single accommodation at 10/- per person per day extra can be provided if available. We book rooms with bath where they are obtainable at the best available hotels and superior accommodation in the Game Reserves if available.

BAGGAGE

Passengers are strictly limited to two packages not exceeding 66 lb. in all.

ALTERATION TO TOURS

Should we meet with difficulty in obtaining hotel reservations or in operating our planned route, we reserve the right to alter the route and night stopping places. In the case of this being necessary no refund will be made.

FARES

The fares include all expenses in connection with the coach and courier, accommodation at best hotels, meals and excursions as listed. They do not include tips, laundry, liquor and other personal expenses of the passengers. Tips can be included by special arrangement.

TERMS OF BUSINESS

A deposit of 25 per cent. is required on booking, the balance to be paid at least seven days before the departure of the tour. Refund of the deposit will be made in case of cancellation at least seven days before departure, less any expenses that have been incurred after which the company reserves the right to retain full payment in event of cancellation.

RESPONSIBILITY

We are insured against normal legal liability arising out of injuries received by passengers while in our vehicles. Subject thereto, our services are rendered conditional on our not being liable to meet any claims for damages or otherwise arising out of delayed departures or arrivals, the missing of trains, plane or ship connections, non-adherence to planned routes or time schedules, illness contracted on tour, alleged inadequate or inferior hotel accommodation, or out of any cause whatsoever.

THOS. COOK & SON
 812-15th Street, N. W.
 Moreham Building
 Washington 5, D. C.
 Telephone: REpublic 7-8595

TRANS-AFRICA SAFARIS
 Booking Agents
THOS COOK & SON INC.

PRINTED BY HORTORS LIMITED, CAPE TOWN, UNION OF SOUTH AFRICA.

See Southern Africa

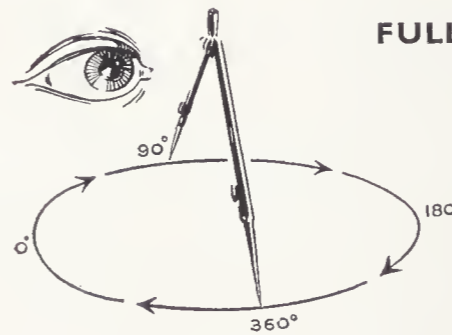
by Coach



THOS COOK & SON INC.

A New Mode of Travel

African Car Hire, operators of Trans-Africa Safaris and pioneers in car travel in Africa, proudly announce the introduction of their fleet of SAFARI COACHES on their tourist routes in Southern Africa. These coaches have been specially developed by African Car Hire to meet the increasing demand for a more economical mode of travel without sacrificing the comfort of car travel.



FULL 360° VISIBILITY

Passengers enjoy full 360° visibility from every seat and the seating has been raised above normal window level to provide greater viewing range in the Game Reserves. Each coach is equipped with a Public Address system.

SPECIAL DESIGN

The coaches are designed and constructed to cope with the many varied road conditions and mountainous terrain on the off-the-beaten-track routes in Southern Africa.

TRANS-AFRICA SAFARI

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FIRST IN THE GAME RESERVES

They are the first vehicles ever to comply with the regulations permitting coach travel in the Kruger National Park and the Hluhluwe Game Reserve.

Livestock, afternoon trip by motor-boat up the river to Kandahar Island. A spectacular air trip over the Falls and nearby big-game country can be arranged as an optional excursion at extra cost.

8th DAY—WANKIE
 Via Halfway House for lunch and through m'panti forests to BULAWAYO. From June to November visit the Wankie Game Reserve where the night is spent at the MAIN CAMP.

9th DAY—RHODES' GRAVE
 In the morning an excursion is made to visit Rhodes' Hut, Lobengula's Indaba Tree and Rhodes' simple grave in the odd-shaped granite Malopos Hills. After-noon free. Sleep BULAWAYO. From June to November arrive Bulawayo in time for lunch then visit Rhodes' grave in the afternoon.

10th DAY—RANCHING COUNTRY
 Through West Nicholson in the midst of ranching country to Belt Bridge for WYLLIES POORT in the Zoutpansberg Mountains.

11th DAY—GOLD MINES AND THE BUSHVELD
 Over the Bushveld via the gold mining centres of Pieterburg and Nyisroom to Warmbaths for lunch. Then on to Pretoria, where a short drive is made around the City. Continue to JOHANNESBURG.

14 days KRUGER PARK & FALLS TOUR TUJ 14
 Leaves Mondays
 Inclusive Price Per Person \$229

1st DAY—MAGOEBA'S KLOOF
 Leave Johannesburg via Pretoria, Administrative Capital of South Africa, over the escarpment to Pieterburg for lunch. On to MAGOEBA'S KLOOF, situated on the grasslands of the Drakensberg Mountains. You arrive in the early afternoon at this lovely spot overlooking densely forested valleys.

2nd DAY—ZOUTPANSBERG MOUNTAINS
 Down the winding escarpment road to Tzaneen, famous for sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes and paw-paws. Through Duivel's Kloof and Louis Trichard, then over the Zoutpansberg Mountains via Wyllies Poort to MESSINA.

3rd DAY—MYSTERIOUS CITY
 Continue through horn-bush country dotted with giant Baobab trees to enter Southern Rhodesia at Belt Bridge. Through m'panti forests to Lundi River and on to ZIMBABWE RUIJS, ruined fortress city of unknown origin that continues further drives are made in the morning to see game. Proceed in the afternoon to the charming holiday resort of SABABI RIVER BURGALOWS. During the open season the tour goes north to LETABA in the heart of the elephant country.

4th DAY—MOUNTAINS OF MAGOEBA'S KLOOF
 Through the Lowveld to Tzaneen for lunch. This area is famous for sub-tropical fruits such as mangoes, paw-paws and avocado pears. Up the escarpment between Highveld and Lowveld to MAGOEBA'S KLOOF in the Drakensberg Mountains arriving in the early afternoon at this lovely spot overlooking densely forested valleys.

5th DAY—TO VICTORIA FALLS
 Through forest country to Halfway House for lunch and through Wankie waterfall, twice as high and twice as wide as Niagara.

6th/7th DAYS—THE WORLD'S GREATEST WATERFALL
 See the Eastern Cataract, the Main Falls, the Rain Forest and the Rainbow Falls. Walk the first morning. The Big Tree and the Devil's Cataract including Chains are better seen after midday. The second day we suggest a morning drive to

11 days VICTORIA FALLS TOUR TUJ 11
 Leaves Thursdays
 Inclusive Price Per Person \$195

1st DAY—INTO THE GAME RESERVE
 Over the Highveld to Machadodorp for lunch. Down the escarpment to the Lowveld and through the pretty farming districts of Nespunt and White River to enter the Kruger National Park at Numbi Gate. A drive is made in the Park to see game and the night is spent at PRETORIUS KOP.

2nd DAY—LIONS OF THE KRUGER PARK
 Morning drive in the Pretorius Kop area, returning to the Camp for breakfast. After breakfast, visit the Hippo Pools and on to Skukuza and the Sabi River area. Famous for lions. Sleep PRETORIUS KOP. During the open season (Mid-May to Mid-October) sleep at SATARA, noted for giraffe.

3rd DAY—SABI RIVER
 Further drives are made in the morning to see game. Proceed in the afternoon to the charming holiday resort of SABABI RIVER BURGALOWS. During the open season the tour goes north to LETABA in the heart of the elephant country.

4th DAY—MOUNTAINS OF MAGOEBA'S KLOOF
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5th DAY—PRETORIA AND UNION BUILDINGS
 Proceed via Pieterburg and Nyisroom to Warmbaths for lunch. On to Pretoria where a drive is made around the City, visiting the Union Buildings and other points of interest before continuing to JOHANNESBURG.

5 days KRUGER PARK TOUR TUJ 5
 Leaves Mondays
 Inclusive Price Per Person \$90

1st DAY—INTO THE GAME RESERVE
 Over the Highveld to Machadodorp for lunch. Down the escarpment to the Lowveld and through the pretty farming districts of Nespunt and White River to enter the Kruger National Park at Numbi Gate. A drive is made in the Park to see game and the night is spent at PRETORIUS KOP.

2nd DAY—LIONS OF THE KRUGER PARK
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3 days KRUGER PARK TOUR TUJ 3
 Leaves Fridays
 Inclusive Price Per Person \$59

3 days KRUGER PARK TOUR TUJ 3
 Leaves Fridays
 Inclusive Price Per Person \$59

CIRCLE TOURS FROM JOHANNESBURG

Belle Vue

M A N C H E S T E R



1½

ZOO

GUIDE

MANAGING DIRECTOR R. M. DIXON



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... that beer is best
when bottled by

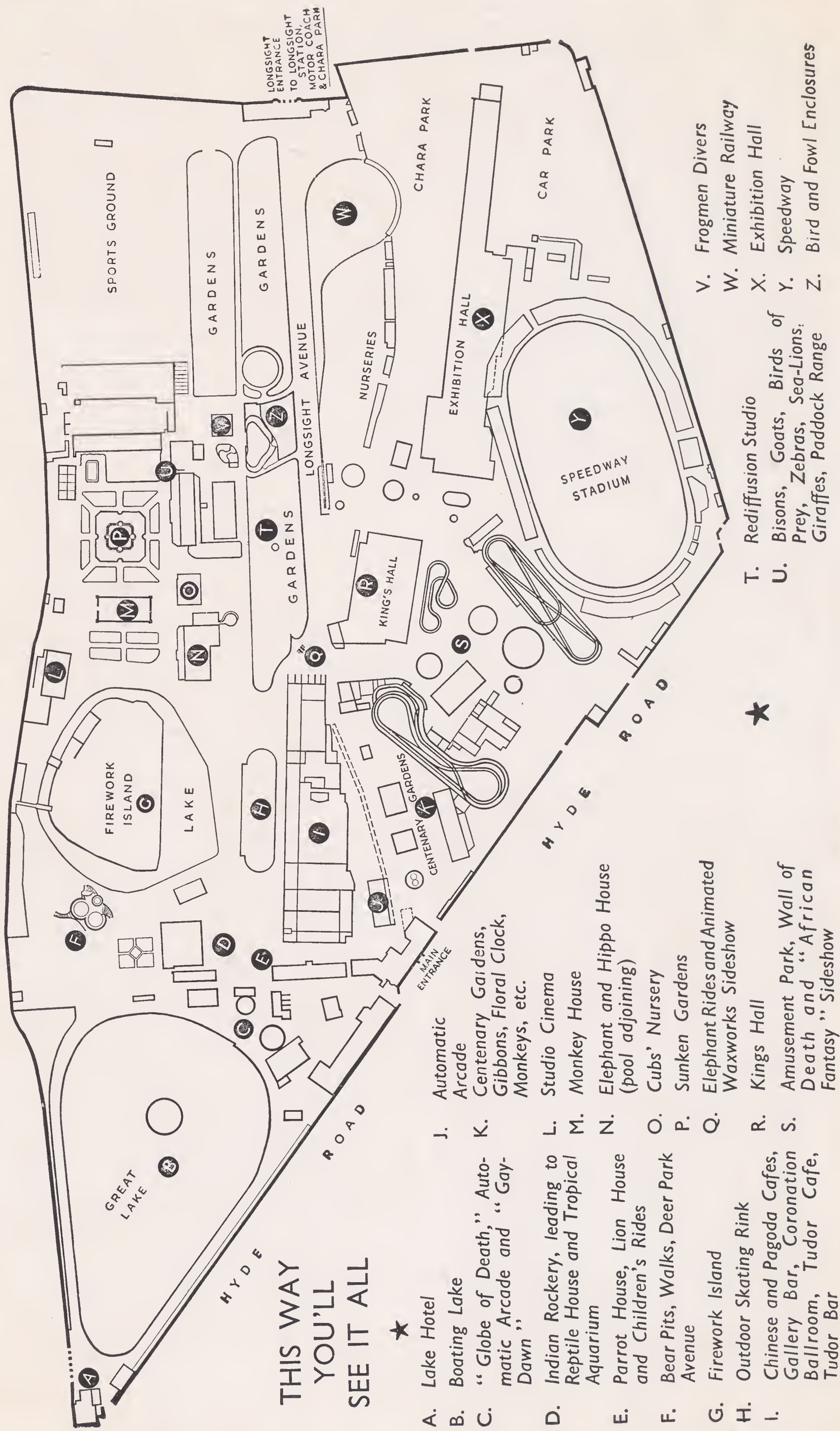
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KEY PLAN OF THE GROUNDS



THIS WAY
YOU'LL
SEE IT ALL

- A. Lake Hotel
- B. Boating Lake
- C. "Globe of Death," Automatic Arcade and "Gay-Dawn"
- D. Indian Rockery, leading to Reptile House and Tropical Aquarium
- E. Parrot House, Lion House and Children's Rides
- F. Bear Pits, Walks, Deer Park Avenue
- G. Firework Island
- H. Outdoor Skating Rink
- I. Chinese and Pagoda Cafes, Gallery Bar, Coronation Ballroom, Tudor Cafe, Tudor Bar
- J. Automatic Arcade
- K. Centenary Gardens, Gibbons, Floral Clock, Monkeys, etc.
- L. Studio Cinema
- M. Monkey House
- N. Elephant and Hippo House (pool adjoining)
- O. Cubs' Nursery
- P. Sunken Gardens
- Q. Elephant Rides and Animated Waxworks Sideshow
- R. Kings Hall
- S. Amusement Park, Wall of Death and "African Fantasy" Sideshow
- T. Rediffusion Studio
- U. Bison, Goats, Birds of Prey, Zebras, Sea-Lions, Giraffes, Paddock Range
- V. Frogmen Divers
- W. Miniature Railway
- X. Exhibition Hall
- Y. Speedway
- Z. Bird and Fowl Enclosures

GENERAL INFORMATION

FEEDING TIMES

LIONS AND TIGERS (Lion House), daily at 3-30 p.m. (except Fridays).
LIONS AND TIGERS (Cubs' Nursery), daily at 3-45 p.m. (except Fridays).
BEARS, daily at 4-0 p.m. (except Fridays).
THE CHIMPANZEES will take tea at 4-15 p.m. each day.
SEA-LIONS at special times shown on Notice Board outside the Sea-Lion house.

How to Feed the Animals Yourself

APES and MONKEYS.—Fruit, vegetables, cake, biscuits and bread.
BEARS.—Cake, biscuits and bread.
ELEPHANTS and HIPPOS.—Vegetables, cake, biscuits and bread.
ZEBRAS.—Fruit, vegetables, cake, biscuits and bread.
RUMINANTS (Cattle, Bison, Deer and Antelopes).—Fruit, vegetables, cake, biscuits and bread.
PARROTS.—Fruit, vegetables and biscuits.

AND PLEASE

DO NOT feed animals where notices expressly forbid it.
DO NOT under any circumstances give tobacco or chewing gum to any animal.
DO NOT throw food to lions, tigers, etc., or to sea-lions, penguins, etc. They will not eat it, and therefore it is wasted.
DO NOT throw paper or other rubbish into pools and other enclosures. Animals sometimes eat it—with serious results.
DO NOT give mirrors to monkeys, and **DO NOT** throw bottles into pools or enclosures. Animals have been seriously hurt in this way.



This way you'll see ALL the Zoo

Visitors arriving by the Main Entrance should turn sharp right into the **Centenary Gardens** and commence their tour of the Zoo at the **Gibbon Cage**, followed by the **Monkey Mountain** and the **Coypu Enclosure**. Now turn back, past the **Coronation Ballroom** and proceed towards the **Palm Court Restaurant**. This will bring you to the **Parrot House**, **Aviary** and **Lion House**.

On leaving the top door of the Lion House, pass through the **Indian Grotto** to the **Reptile House** and **Tropical Aquarium**. Behind this building you will find the **Bear Pits**.

Continue your walk around the back of the **Firework Island** and proceed towards the large building with the tower on the corner. This is the **Elephant and Hippopotamus House**. During the summer months, the Hippos will be found in the pool behind.

Opposite is the **Monkey House** and to the right the **Cubs' Nursery** and **Playground**. Passing the Cubs' Nursery, you will find the **Zebra Paddocks** and the **Giraffe and Camel House**. On the outside of this building will be found cages for **Birds-of-Prey** and, at the end, a paddock for Giraffes. Facing this is the **Rocky Mountain**, usually occupied by various animals from the **Paddock House**. Walk to the top of this enclosure and you will find the **Reptilium** facing the **Bison Cages**. Now enter the building nearby and you will find the **Hall of Living Jewels** which, in turn, leads to the **Paddock House** containing Antelopes, Deer, Cattle, Cheetahs, etc.

At the far end, you will again reach the Giraffe Paddock. Pass this and turn left to reach the **Dog Pens** and **Aviaries**. Opposite these will be found the **Island Pool** for Fancy Ducks, while adjoining is the **Peafowl Enclosure**, which leads to the **Sea-Lion Pool**, and, finally, the **Sea-Lion House**.

Visitors entering the Gardens by the Longsight Gate will find it convenient to reverse the above route.

A general introduction and guide to

The Great Zoo

by GERALD T. ILES,
Zoological Superintendent

IT is with regret that I must once again begin a new edition of the Belle Vue Guide by saying that paper restrictions still prevent the inclusion of all the animals now living in the Gardens. Instead, I have followed the practice of previous years by selecting the more important animals for mention in the following pages. New arrivals in the Zoo are frequent and varied and, therefore, may not be included in this edition. The visitor's attention is directed towards the series of Zoo Maps to be found throughout the collection, which clearly indicate the geographical

distribution of each exhibit. In addition to the Zoo Maps, many of the cages and enclosures display descriptive cards giving special information about the inhabitants, information which, for one reason or another, cannot be included in this guide.

Scientific nomenclature is not used in this guide, but each cage and enclosure is clearly labelled with both scientific and popular names.

During the summer of 1952 it is hoped to establish a Zoo Shop adjacent to the Cubs' Nursery, where visitors will find members of the Zoo Staff who will be only too pleased to answer questions about the Zoo in general, and where they may purchase food for the animals, picture post-cards, Zoo literature, animal models, etc.

Before I begin the main section of this guide, there is one request I would like to make of each reader. PLEASE read the list of "DO NOTS" on the opposite page, and if you see any person disregarding these rules or teasing an animal in any way, the greatest service you can do for all the animals in the Zoo is to report the matter to the nearest keeper at once.



Photo by "Manchester City News"
GERALD ILES showing a tame Pouched Rat to a member of the audience at a recent Children's Hour Broadcast

PRIMATES . . .

UNDER this heading come the anthropoid apes (gorillas, orang-utans, chimpanzees and gibbons); monkeys; baboons and the lemuroid animals (lemurs, pottos, galagos or bush babies, etc., etc.).

ANTHROPOID APES.—At the time of writing neither the gorilla or orang-utan is represented in the Zoo, but we have high hopes of obtaining specimens of these great apes in the near future.

CHIMPANZEES.—These apes are large and powerful, possessing enormous strength, and weighing up to 175 lbs. They are tail-less, have flesh-coloured skins and long black hair. Several distinct races are recognized, including the common (as exhibited here), the bald, and the black-faced, the latter less often seen in captivity. Chimpanzees are exceptionally intelligent (for animals) and are usually very tractable when young. On reaching maturity their disposition undergoes a change for the worse and they often become temperamental and sometimes dangerous.

The two young chimpanzees shown in the accompanying photograph arrived at Easter, 1952, and quickly became very popular. The

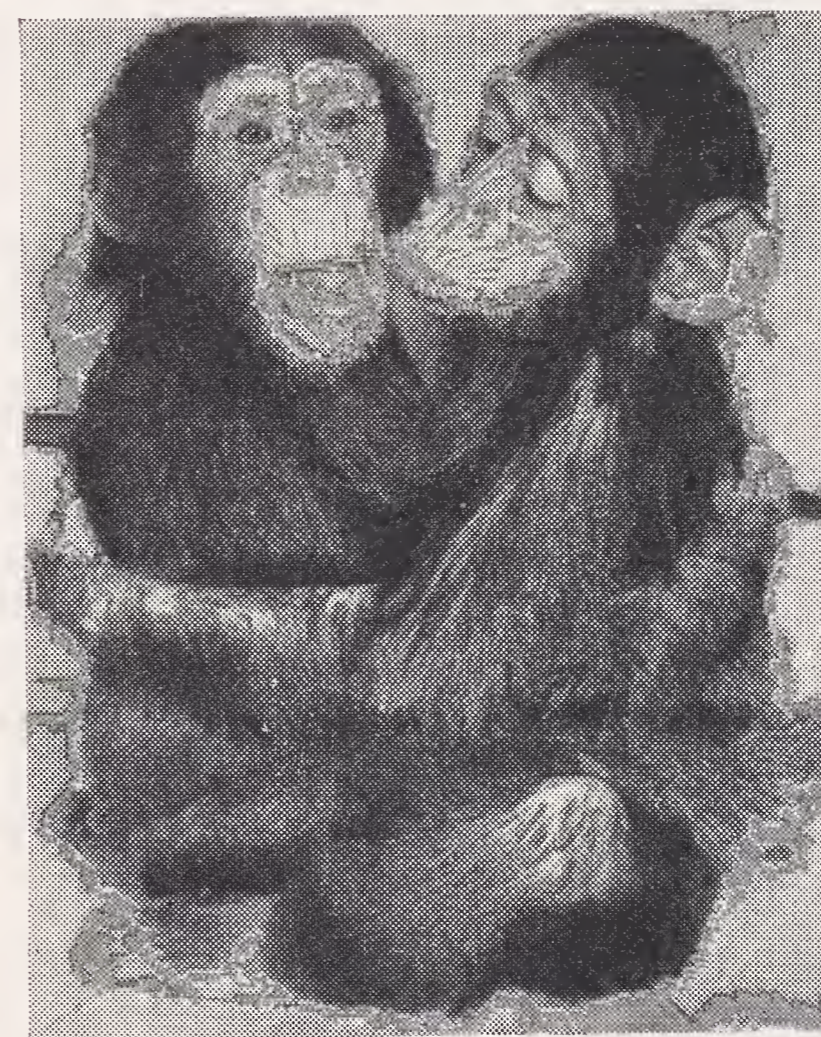


Photo by "Daily Dispatch"

YOUNG CHIMPANZEES
"RUDOLF" & "SYBILLE"



Photo by "Daily Dispatch"
GIBBONS AT PLAY

the guenons and the mangabeys from Africa, and the baboons from Africa and Arabia. All are represented in the Zoo. All these monkeys have tails, those of the guenons being extremely long, but none are prehensile. Many of the monkeys have cheek-pouches in which they can conveniently store food.

Of the macaques, the type most commonly kept in the Zoo, or as a pet in the home, is the rhesus monkey from Northern India. It is a hardy animal, and when acclimatized can be kept in this country all the year round without the aid of artificial heat. A colony of rhesus monkeys will be found on the Monkey Mountain situated in the Centenary Gardens. Many births have taken place on the Mountain, the mothers guard their babies with great care and for the first three or four months never leave them. When moving about their rocky home the mother often puts one arm around the baby, which clings to the underside of her body, although it is able to maintain its hold quite unaided by her.

The name "guenon" is French and means 'one who grimaces'—an apt term, for these monkeys often reward an interested spectator with widely diverse facial expressions and they are therefore very popular and amusing. Many species are shown including the mona, Campbell's, soldier, pluto or diadem, the

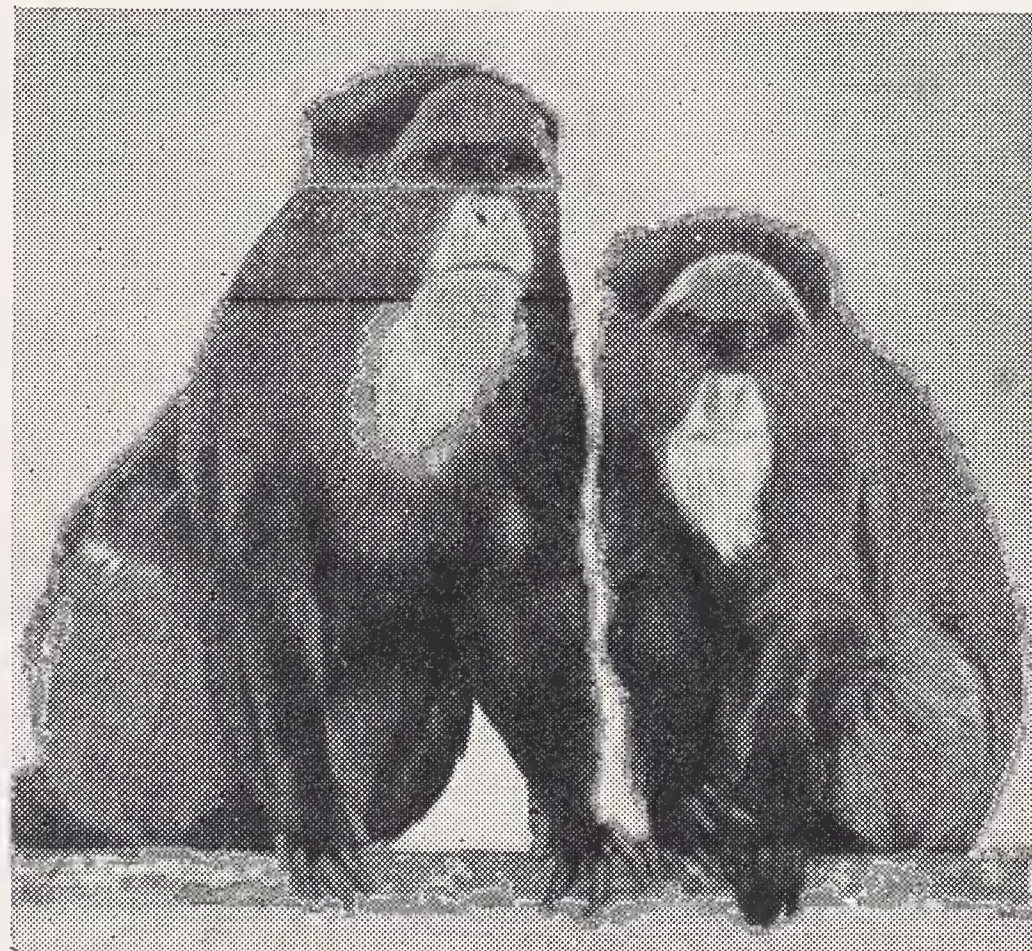


Photo by C. P. Burrows
BRAZZA MONKEYS

reason is not hard to seek for both these animals are full of fun and play. "Sybille," the female, appears to be more adventuresome than her male companion "Rudolf."

The chimpanzees have been trained by Keeper Lionel Saunders to take their afternoon tea in a way which will delight everyone.

The chimpanzees' tea-party takes place at 4-15 p.m. every afternoon.

GIBBONS.—These are the smallest of the man-like apes and have long slender bodies and excessively long arms. They are found in South-eastern Asia (Assam, Burma, Siam, Indo-China, Malaya, Sumatra, Java, Borneo and Hainan), and several species are known. The gibbons spend most of their time in the trees and when they descend to the ground they appear most awkward and walk upright, carrying their arms high above their heads. They usually quench their thirst by dipping a hand into the water and then letting the drops of water run off the fingers into the mouth. All gibbons have powerful voices which are audible at great distances.

OLD WORLD MONKEYS.—This group of monkeys includes the macaques from South-eastern Asia,

common green, vervet, the red-eared, the moustached, Preuss's or red-backed, and a magnificent specimen of the Brazza or bearded monkey.

The mangabeys are large and very active monkeys originating from West Africa. They can easily be distinguished by their characteristic white eyelids. Mangabeys are among the most playful of all monkeys, and the sooty mangabey, identified by its ash-grey fur, is the one most commonly found in the Zoo, but the white-collared and the white-crowned varieties may also be seen quite frequently.

The baboons are large and powerful animals, easily recognized by their heavy dog-like muzzles. They are usually encountered in troops and travellers of olden days learned to respect them, for their attacks were feared as much as those of a lion. Family life is of a high order with the baboons, and colonies are ruled by several old males, who do not hesitate to chastise the younger members, should the occasion demand. The most spectacular baboons are the mandrills from West Africa. Their black faces are made bizarre by brilliant blue flutings down each side of the nose and carmine lips, while should the animal present its hindquarters for inspection (as it does when pleasantly disposed, accompanied by a grunting noise), it will be seen that Nature has endowed it with "Technicolor" effects in this region also.

NEW WORLD MONKEYS.—This group includes two families consisting of approximately fifteen genera, most of which are found in Brazil and adjacent countries, although several species occur in Central America and one or two extend to the Southern part of Mexico.

The American monkeys are usually not well represented in the zoos of Northern Europe for, generally speaking, they cannot stand the climate. The better known and hardier members of the group are the squirrel monkeys, capuchin or sapajou monkeys, woolly monkeys, spider monkeys, and the marmosets. The capuchin woolly and spider monkeys all have prehensile tails, that is, tails which can be used for grasping and can therefore be regarded almost as a fifth limb.

On the whole the New World monkeys are more docile and affectionate than their cousins from the Old World, and therefore make more suitable pets for the home, providing that they are given the additional attention and warmth required for their well-being.

Capuchin, woolly and spider monkeys, and the marmosets are often shown in the collection.

LEMURS.—The true lemurs are found only on the island of Madagascar; they are principally arboreal and nocturnal by habit, although they normally change to diurnal ways in captivity. The name lemur comes from the Latin *lemures*—meaning "spirits of the dead," and refers to the ancients'



Photo by T. Middleton, Jnr.
EAST AFRICAN BABOON

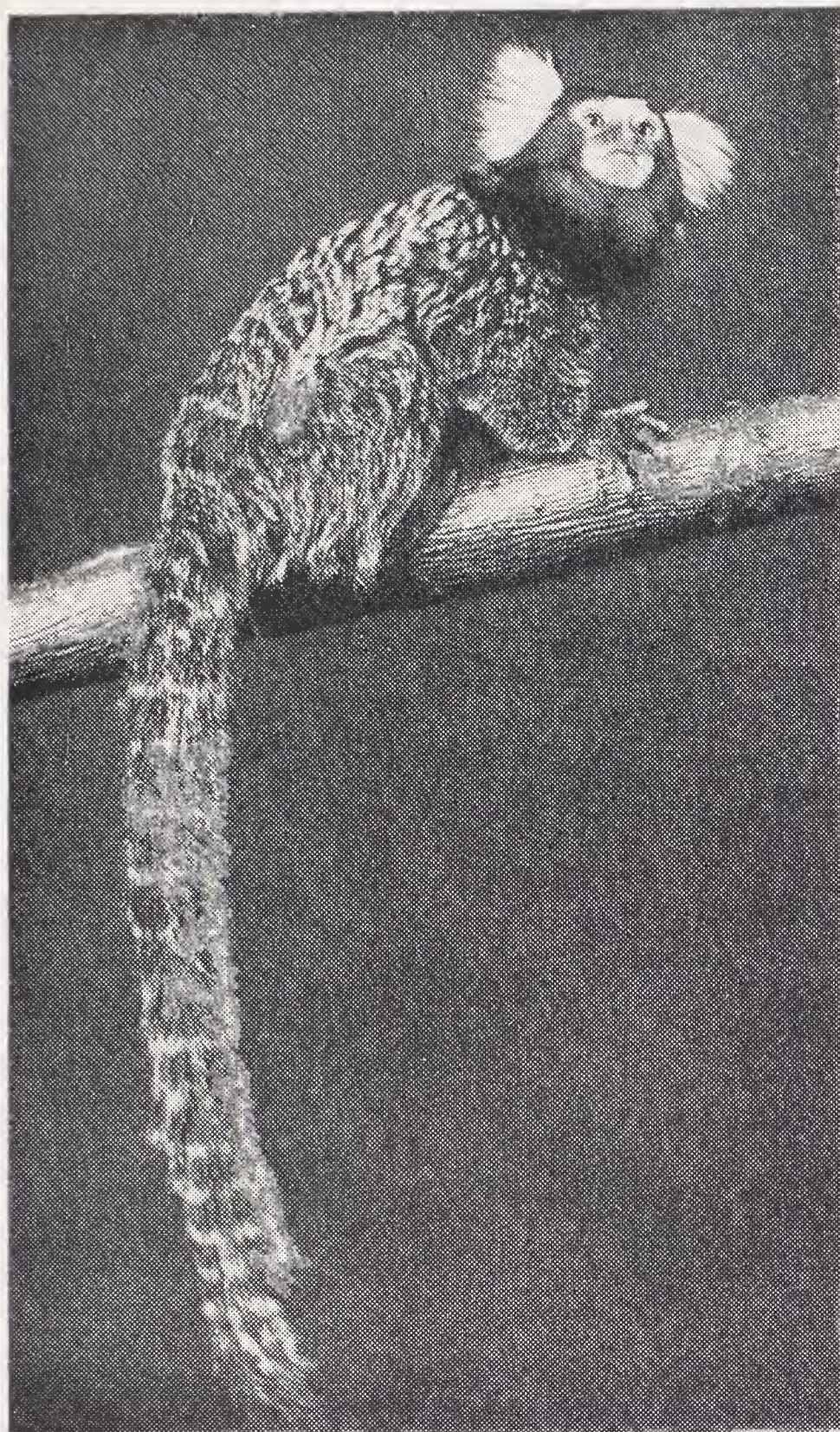


Photo by B. Garth, F.R.P.S.
MARMOSET

quaint belief that the lemurs were night-wandering ghosts.

Of the several species usually seen in captivity, the charming ring-tailed lemur is the one now exhibited in the Monkey House. It has thick, soft grey fur, and what can only be described as a fox-like face, with a very long and handsome black-and-white ringed tail. Fruits, insects, birds' eggs, and the birds themselves are sometimes caught and eaten, for lemurs are agile animals.

POTTOS.—The pottos are small thickly-furred animals with round heads and small ears, but with large saucer-like eyes. The fur is mainly brown, with light under parts; the body is stout and thick and the tail very short. The hands are interesting in that the first digit is reduced to a mere stump, but in spite of this the potto has such a strong grip that natives are often guilty of the horrible practice of cutting off the fingers in order to pull the animal away from the branch of a tree, to which it is usually found clinging with great tenacity. Both the hands and feet have nails, with the exception of the second toe, which is

provided with a claw used for cleaning the fur, and therefore known as the "toilet digit!" Another interesting and unusual characteristic of the potto is that the tips of several of the vertebrae protrude through the skin. Four races of the potto are known—three from West and one from East Africa. The specimen at present in the collection was caught in the British Cameroons, West Africa. Pottos do not make very good zoo exhibits, as they usually sleep most of the day. Their diet consists of fruits, insects, birds' eggs, and probably young birds.

GALAGOS.—The maholi galago or bush-baby comes from South Africa. It is a small, thickly-furred little animal measuring about 15 inches in length, including the tail, which exceeds the total length of the head and body together. The ears are interesting in that they can be folded up when the animal is not alert. Galagos are arboreal in habit and are extremely agile, being capable of leaping a distance of several feet. Their food consists of insects, birds' eggs, etc. There are many other species of galagos from Africa and the islands of Zanzibar and Fernando Po.

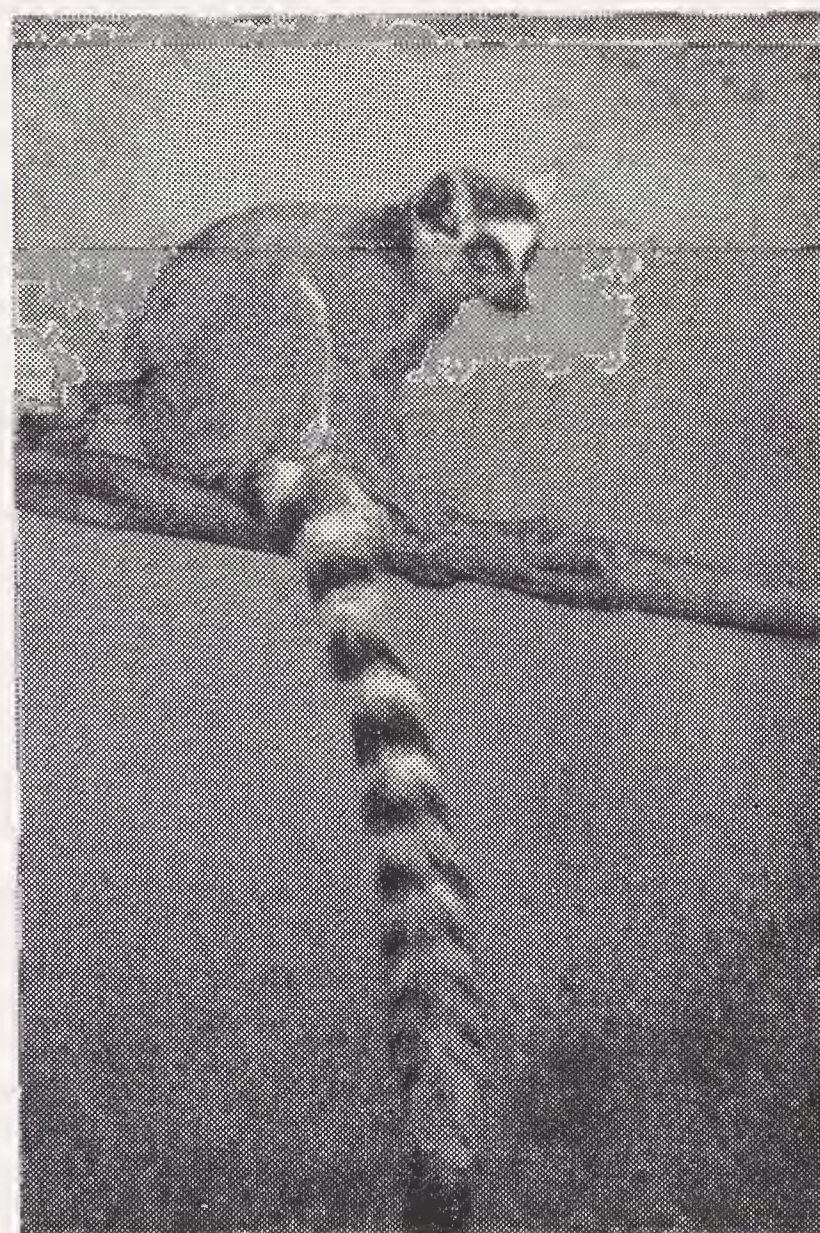


Photo by Miss Anne Jackson, F.R.P.S.
RING-TAILED LEMUR

BEARS . . .

BEARS are widely distributed, and are found principally in the Northern regions of both the Old and New Worlds. In the former they extend southwards as far as the Pyrenees, or possibly to the Atlas Mountains in North Africa; and in Asia to Southern India, Ceylon, Sumatra and Borneo. In America they occur from the Arctic regions southwards to Florida and Mexico, and in the Andes from Colombia to Bolivia and Chile. It will, therefore, be seen that bears are not indigenous to Australia—the so-called koala bear being, in fact, a marsupial.

Bears are massively-built animals, generally excellent climbers, but unable to jump more than a few inches from the ground. Most species live well in captivity—for instance, "Frank," the brown bear, has lived in the gardens for over thirty years (he is now the longest-lived of all the animals in the Zoo), while "Teddy," his mate arrived in 1923.

The Kodiak bear arrived in March, 1952, the first of its kind to be exhibited here. These wonderful bears are probably the largest bears in the world and come from the comparatively small Kodiak Island off the coast of Alaska. It is probably the rarest bear, too, for only about 200 specimens are known to exist.

The polar bears are represented by an adult female "Snowball" and a young male "Thor." When the two bears were first introduced to each other they had a brief "scrap" and had to be separated. The process of getting them to live together was a slow one but finally they became good friends. Polar bears naturally feed on fish, seals, clams, etc., but take kindly to an almost complete change of diet in the Zoo, and eagerly beg for buns and biscuits.



Photo by Manchester Pictorial News Agency
KODIAK BEAR "GOLIATH"



Photo by T. M. Seddon
POLAR BEAR "SNOWBALL"

In captivity, bears often indulge in some form of rhythmical routine, the reasons for which are not at once apparent. For instance, a particular individual may walk to and fro over a certain stretch of ground, nodding its head from side to side as it proceeds and never varying the number of steps taken; or it may be that another bear will climb a pole by one method and descend by another, never reversing the method with the order.

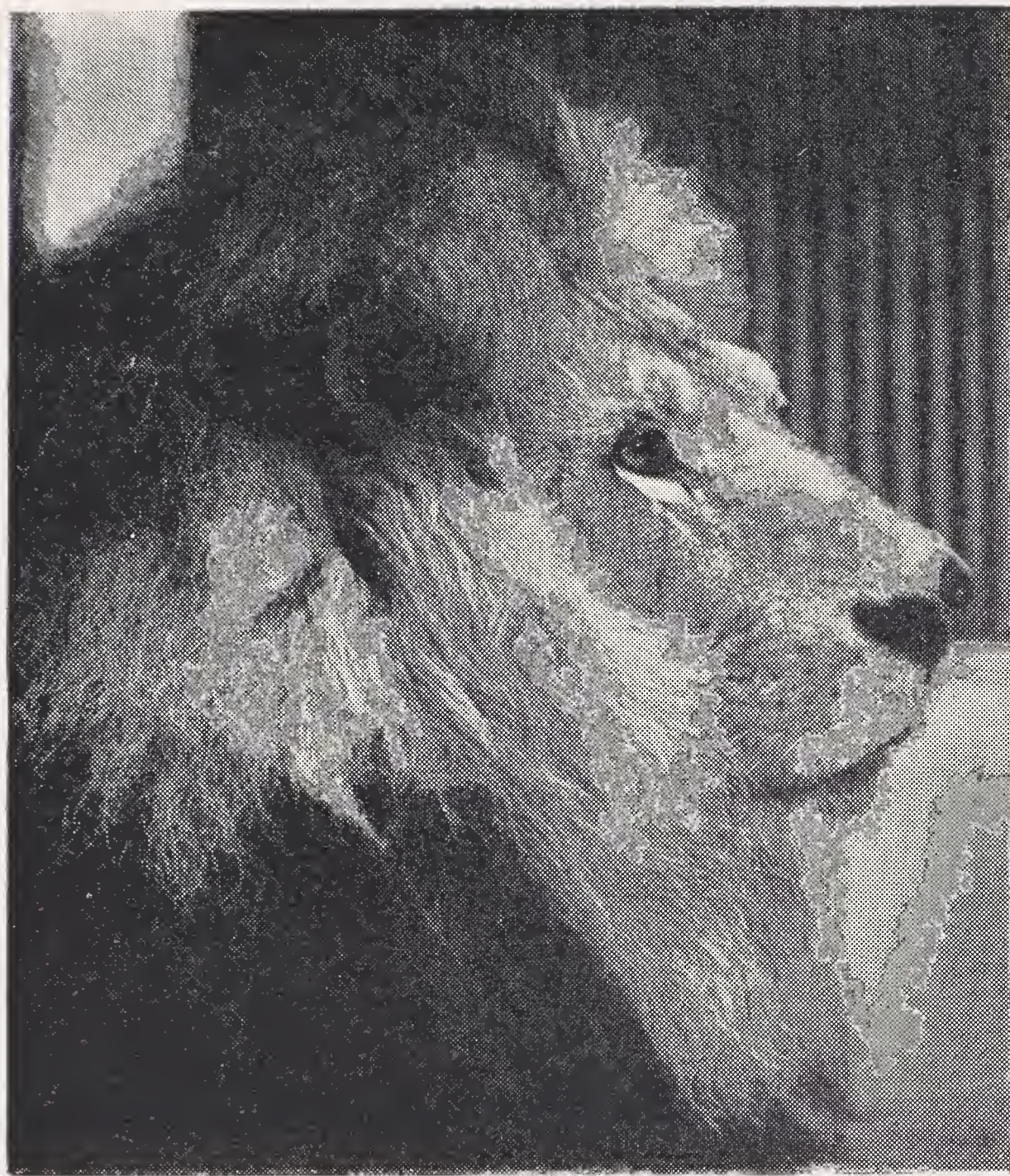


Photo by Miss Anne Jackson, F.R.P.S.

BLACK-MANED LION "SULTAN"

CATS . . .

UNDER this very general classification, we must include such magnificent beasts as the lion, tiger and many other attractive felines. There are approximately seventy-five species widely distributed over the greater part of the world, although they are conspicuously absent from Australasia.

LIONS.—The lion ranges over the greater part of Africa, and a few are still to be found in certain areas in North-west India and Persia. A fine heavily-maned lion is an attractive looking animal, but specimens vary considerably and all do not attain this nobility of appearance. The growth of the mane commences before the young lion reaches the age of eighteen months, and continues until full maturity is attained at six years. The lionesses are maneless.

Lions live well in captivity and breed so readily that, prior to World War II, there was almost a glut of them in European Zoos, and prices dropped to a very low level. Usually three cubs are born, but litters have been recorded in which the numbers range from one to six. Unlike most of the cats, lion cubs usually have their eyes open at birth and their coats are often heavily spotted, the spots normally disappearing long before the animal reaches maturity, although a few individuals may carry them all their lives.

TIGERS.—The tiger is now found in Persia, India, Malaya, Sumatra and Java as well as large areas of Siberia, Manchuria and Korea. Several distinct races are recognized which vary considerably in size, colour and density of coat. While usually associated with the jungle the tigers of Northern Asia live in areas where few trees exist and they naturally meet with intense cold and snow in the winter months.

Tigers take kindly to life in zoological gardens and frequently breed—several litters of cubs (varying in number from five to two) having been bred and reared in the Gardens.

HYBRIDS.—Occasionally hybrids between lions and tigers are bred in zoological gardens. When the lion is the sire the resulting cubs are known as "ligers"—and when the tiger is the sire the cubs are then called "tigons." Belle Vue purchased a pair



Photo by G. H. Ashworth, A.R.P.S.

LION CUB

of tigons in 1936 from the famous Hagenbeck Menagerie at Hamburg. The male lived until 1942, and his sister, the famous and beautiful "Maude," until December, 1949. Maude was responsible for a greater number of enquiries from all over the world than any other animal that has lived in these Gardens. So many people had heard of this rare and unusual animal and yet doubted her existence. While she is now no longer with us, there exists a most comprehensive pictorial record of her life in these Gardens, since she must have been one of the most photographed animals ever to have lived.

JAGUAR.—The largest of all the American cats, the jaguar is called "El Tigre" in Spanish America. It is widely distributed throughout South and Central America, but becomes increasingly scarce as it ranges northwards to Texas, New Mexico and Arizona in the United States.

Although the jaguar may superficially resemble the leopard there are many points

on which the two animals differ from each other. The jaguar is larger and altogether heavier in build than the leopard—the skull in particular is more massive. The arrangement of the spots is dissimilar in the two animals and the jaguar has a shorter tail.

When it comes to a question of food the jaguar is apparently easy to please for large and small mammals, birds and their eggs, reptiles and even fish are caught and eaten with relish. Man, too, is hunted by these powerful cats and many of the American Indian tribes regard "El Tigre" with dread.

Jaguars are represented here by a young female "Giselle," and an older male "Loys." The call of the male is a series of rapid grunting sounds which sympathetic visitors mistakenly interpret as a troublesome cough.

LEOPARDS.—The leopard has by far the greatest range of all the large cats occurring in Europe east of the Black Sea and then ranging through the whole of southern Asia. The northern limits appear to be the Mongolian Plateau and the Amur River. Southwards it is found in Ceylon and Java. In Africa, the leopard occurs throughout most of the continent but is absent from the Sahara.

As with the tiger the leopard varies in size, colour, arrangement of the "spots" or rosettes and in the length and density of the coat according to its habitat. The Manchurian leopard, for instance, has much thicker fur than the Ceylon race while the Persian leopard is noted for its pale coat.

Black (melanistic) leopards are quite common in certain areas and particularly in Malaya and East Africa. This black phase is often called the **Black Panther** and is generally considered to have a particularly evil temper, but after examining a large number of both black and spotted leopards the writer has formed the opinion that the colour has no influence on the disposition of the animal. A litter of cubs from a pair of spotted leopards may contain one or more black specimens, but it is fairly certain that when a pair of black leopards mate the resulting litter will contain all-black cubs.

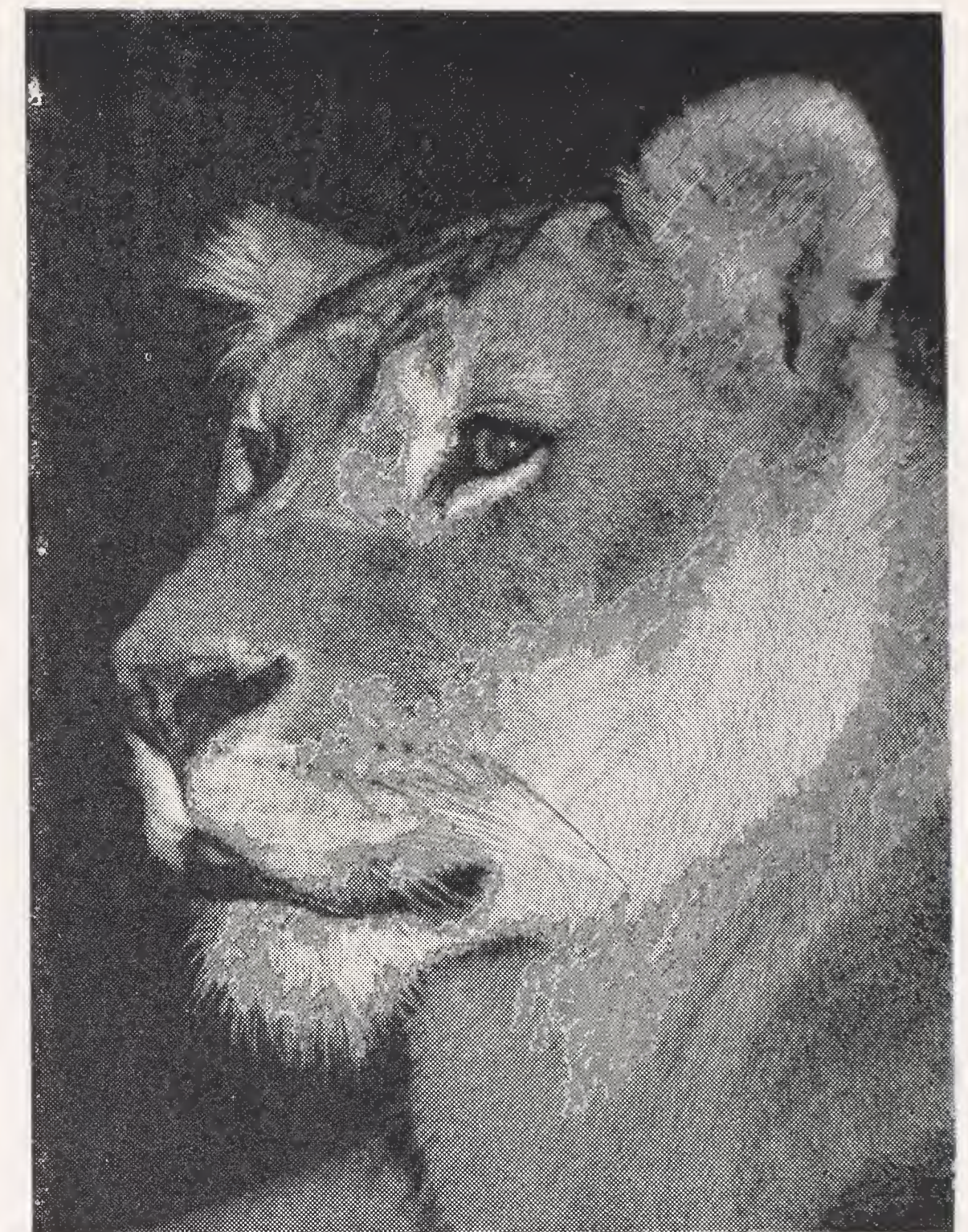


Photo by B. Garth, F.R.P.S.

LIONESS "JUDITH"



Photo by W. C. Russell

TIGRESS "TOSCA"

Leopards are nocturnal in habit and do their hunting at night. A favourite method of catching its prey (usually warm-blooded animals such as baboons, monkeys, antelopes, deer, etc. and game birds) is to lie along a convenient branch and then drop on to its victim passing below. When lying among the foliage of a tree the spots help to break up the outline of the animal and also mingle so well with the light and shade pattern of the leaves and so gives the leopard perfect camouflage.

SERVAL.—This medium-sized cat occurs throughout Africa where conditions are suitable for it. It is light in build and has rather long legs. The head is small with surprisingly large ears. Servals are usually tawny in colour with black spots, but a black form is quite common and is particularly handsome.

The serval is nocturnal and feeds upon small mammals and birds. An expert climber, it probably ascends trees and takes sleeping animals.

The call of the serval is remarkable, and on a recording made by Dr. Ludwig Koch sounds like a high-pitched voice repeating "Go, go go . . ."

CHEETAHS.—The cheetahs or hunting leopards are famed as the fleetest animals on earth and have been credited by some observers with speeds of up to 70 miles per hour. It is doubtful if the cheetah can run quite so fast but it is clear that the fast turn of speed can be maintained for comparatively short distances only and if the prey is not quickly overtaken and pulled down the cheetah must retire to get its "second wind." Their prey usually consists of antelope which they prefer to hunt in open country. The Indian princes have had fine sport with the cheetah for many centuries. The usual procedure is to take a tame and hooded cheetah by cart to the vicinity of game and then release the animal so that it can stalk and then try and overtake its quarry.

A few years ago a group of cheetahs were brought to Great Britain for the purpose of racing them on greyhound racetracks, but in spite of the initial success of the venture the idea soon lost its appeal for the majority of the public. Cheetahs differ from all other cats in that their claws are only partly retractile. Like the pumas, they are said never to wilfully attack man, even if wounded.

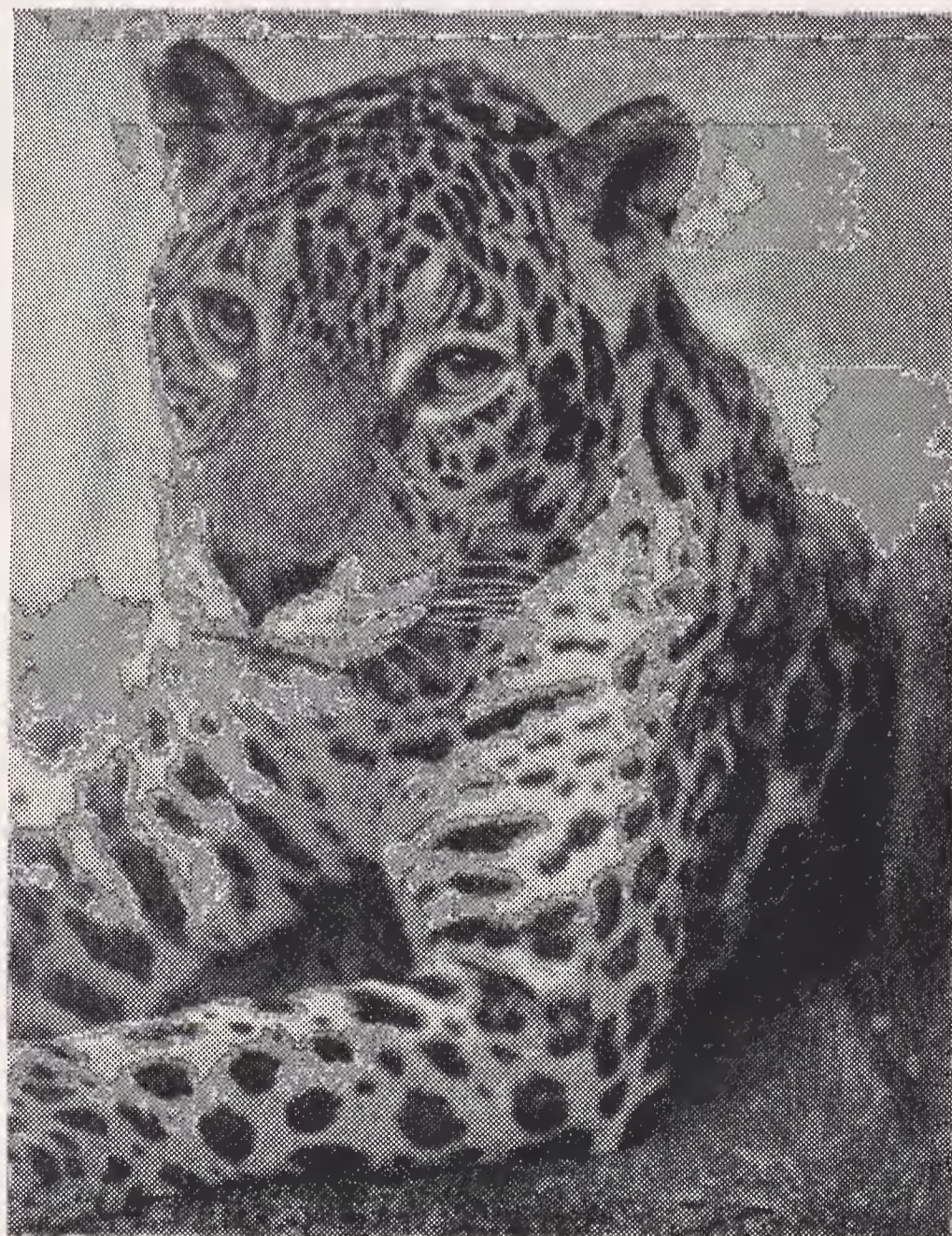


Photo by C. P. Burrows

JAGUAR "GISELLE"



Photo by Belle Vue Press Dept.

CAPTAIN HARRY SMITH WITH FOUR OF THE PERFORMING SEA-LIONS

SEA-LIONS . . .

SEA-LIONS are easily distinguishable from seals by the presence of external ears and also by the fact that their hind flippers can be turned towards the head, enabling them to walk on land without much difficulty. They are magnificent swimmers, capable of great speeds when dashing through the water in pursuit of their food, which consists of fish, squid and sea-birds.

Sea-lions return to the same beaches year after year during the breeding season, and this habit has been responsible for the slaughter of immense numbers of the animals, for the trappers quickly learned just where and when to catch their victims.

Two species of sea-lions are shown, the Californian from the North-west Pacific and the Cape sea-lion (which has greyer fur and a shorter muzzle than the Californian) from the South African coast.



STAR PERFORMERS OF THE CIRCUS, TELEVISION AND B.B.C. NORTHERN CHILDREN'S HOUR BROADCASTS

The Zoo's troupe of sea-lions have been taught to perform amazing feats by their trainer, Capt. Harry Smith, who, together with his wife Evelyn, present these intelligent animals in the fine Sea-Lion House, surely without equal anywhere else in the World. Here visitors have a unique opportunity of seeing these wonderful and lovable animals displaying their prowess on the stage and their grace in the swimming pool. Performances are given daily throughout the season at advertised times, and for which an admission charge of sixpence is made. Don't miss this delightful show.

ELEPHANTS . . .

THE elephant is the largest of the land animals and is found in both Africa and Asia. The African is the larger of the two—bulls may reach over eleven feet in height and weigh up to five tons. The tusks of the bulls are often very fine and the record pair measuring over 11 ft. along the curve, can be seen in the British Museum. The African elephant is still fairly plentiful in the tropical regions south of the Sahara but is not encountered in the large herds reported by Europeans a century or so ago.

The Asiatic elephant is immediately distinguished from the African by its smaller ears and high concave forehead. It occurs over most of southern Asia from India and Ceylon and then eastwards through Burma, Siam, Cochin-China, the Malay Peninsula and also in the islands of Sumatra and Borneo.

At the moment of writing there are three female Asiatic elephants in the Zoo—"Annie" from India, "Yvonne" from Burma, and "Mary" from Ceylon. "Annie" is now showing signs of her great age which, if information recently given to us is correct, must be round about 85! She is said to have been purchased as a three-year-old from a Liverpool animal dealer in 1870 and she spent the next seventy years of her life with the famous Sanger's Circus. When this show had to close down in 1941 owing to war-time difficulties, the animals were sold by auction and "Annie" was "knocked down" to Belle Vue for fifty guineas. Because of her very quiet disposition "Annie" was used for several years as a riding animal, but she has now been retired and we hope that she will enjoy many more years in the Zoo.

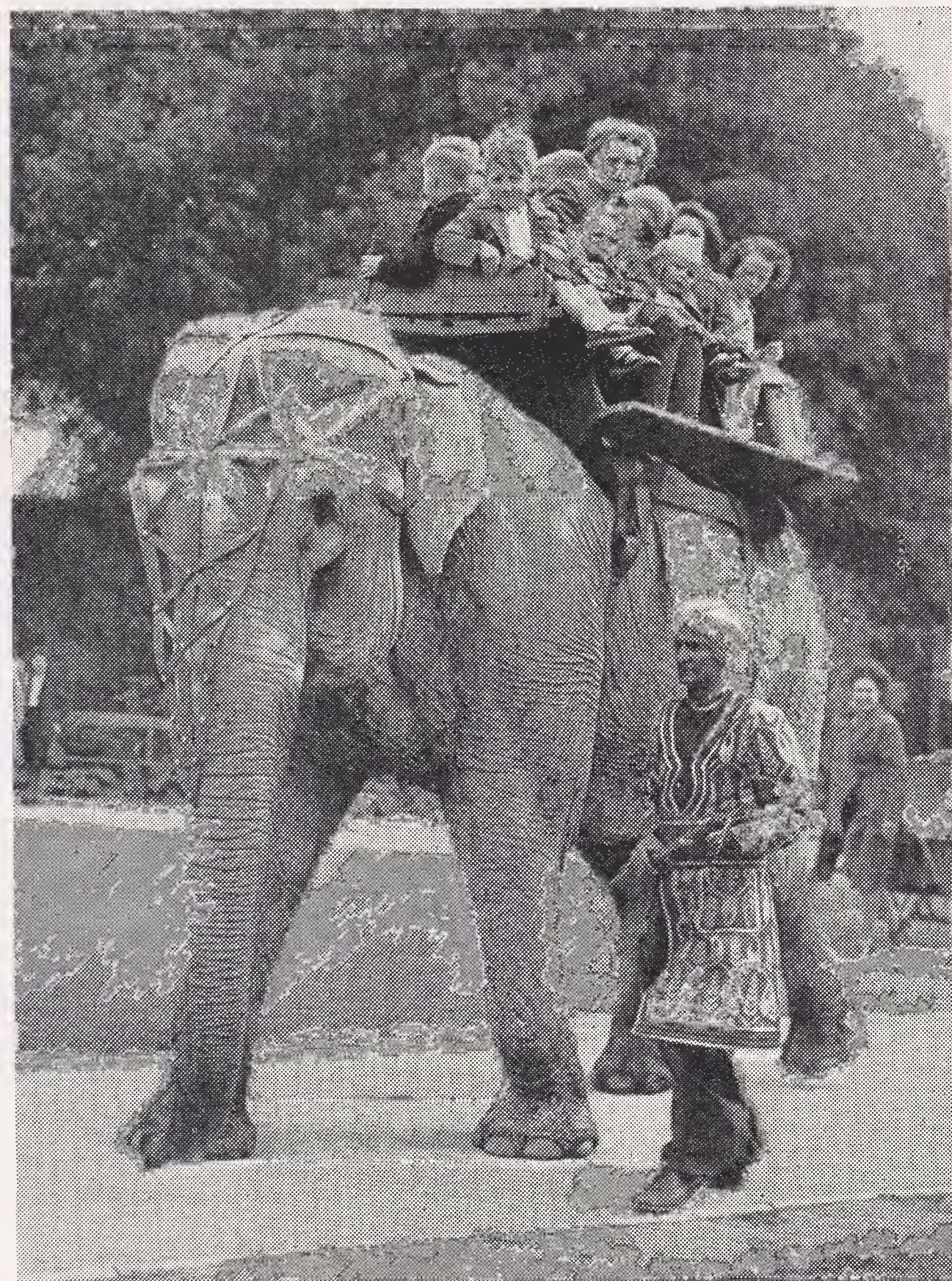


Photo by Kemsley Newspapers

A CHILDREN'S FAVOURITE—THE ELEPHANT RIDE

The Burmese elephant "Yvonne" (named by Miss Yvonne Arnaud, the famous actress and pianist) is high-spirited and, therefore, unsuitable for use as a riding animal, but the most recent arrival, "Mary," an eighteen-year-old elephant from Ceylon, is extremely docile and reliable and on fine days during the season will give children a thrilling ride which they will never forget.

As it appears to be a matter of great interest I would mention that the gestation period of both the African and Asiatic elephant is approximately twenty-one months. Another point which produces a large number of inquiries is the longevity of the elephant. This question is more difficult to answer satisfactorily for, like humans, elephants have a varying life-span. Fifty years is probably a very conservative estimate, sixty-seventy years is probably a fair average and a centenarian would certainly be a great rarity.



Photo by Kemsley Newspapers

GRANT'S ZEBRAS "TILLA" & "TIMOTHY"

ZEBRAS . . .

THERE are several species and sub-species of these attractive and boldly marked animals and while they naturally breed true to type, each animal has its own particular markings, which are as individual as a man's finger-prints.

Zebras are now chiefly confined to Eastern and Southern Africa, where they are still abundant, and it is quite common to find two or more species inhabiting the same area. Observers report that large numbers of ox-birds are often seen clinging to the backs and sides of the animals. These fellow-companions render great service to their hosts by feeding on the ticks and other parasites which infest the bodies of the zebras and other wild game.

Zebras are highly nervous, and even after years of captive life they are easily startled. Early in 1949 a female Chapman's zebra (which had been in the collection for nearly two years), was frightened by a wagon which passed her enclosure, causing her to dash headlong into some fencing, resulting in injuries which subsequently proved fatal. A well-known peer used to drive a team of four zebras around the London streets and squares, but as his animals used to shy on meeting horses and other traffic, he found it essential to take his drives in the early hours of the morning.

Of the four zebras living in the Gardens at the time of writing, the most interesting is the unusual hybrid obtained by mating the rare mountain zebra with a Chapman's zebra. This animal was bred at the Primley Zoo, Paignton, about 1940. Zebra stallions are often mated to pony or donkey mares, the resulting hybrids being large, handsome animals marked with faint stripes and are invariably infertile. "Margot," the Chapman's zebra, arrived in July, 1943, and was named by Miss Margot Fonteyn, *prima ballerina*, of the Sadler's Wells Ballet. The Grant's zebra "Tilla" was only ten months old when she arrived in September, 1948. She had been reared from a day-old foal by a British lady living in Kenya Colony and was allowed complete freedom in the house. In time, "Tilla," developed naughty tricks including pulling the table cloth (and all that happened to be on it!) to the floor, so it was inevitable that she should be sent to a zoo. She has now been given a mate called "Timothy."



Photo by A. B. Swaby

AMERICAN BISON "HERBERT"

CATTLE . . .

FOR the first and possibly the last time we are able to exhibit examples of both the American and European bison—the former saved from extinction and the latter unhappily rapidly dying out.

The American bison formerly roamed the vast prairies of North America in herds of countless thousands practically unmolested, and providing meat and clothing for the Red Indian. With the arrival of settlers from Europe, together with the advent of the rifle, the bison were slaughtered at such an insane rate that within a very few years their numbers had been greatly reduced. Interested persons became alarmed and caused a census to be taken of the surviving animals, revealing that only 3,000 were left. This resulted in immediate steps being taken to move selected animals into reserves where they could be carefully watched and protected. Gradually the numbers increased again, and to-day the American bison can be considered safe for posterity.

Unfortunately, it is a different story with the European bison for a check made in 1950 revealed that there were only 121 pure-blooded animals known—all of them in reserves, private parks or zoological gardens. A society with its headquarters in the Warsaw Zoo, Poland, is trying desperately to save this fine animal from extinction. Like many other animals nearing extinction, the European bison was formerly plentiful and ranged over Central and Northern Europe. Indiscriminate slaughter by both sporting and commercial interests, as well as the upheaval of two world wars, has resulted in to-day's unhappy state of affairs.



Photo by Philip Cohen, A.R.P.S.

EUROPEAN BISON "CZAR"

Other interesting cattle are the zebus or humped cattle of India, which are sacred to the

Hindus. There are many breeds which vary greatly in size and colour.

Exhibited here for the first time are the African big-horned cattle called Ankole or Watussi cattle. These magnificent animals were once thought to possess the largest horns of all cattle but very recent information suggests that there is yet another breed in Africa with even larger horns. The history of the Ankole is very interesting, if somewhat obscure. Pictures of them occur on the walls of ancient tombs in Egypt. There is reason to believe that they were brought as tributes to the Pharaohs of the Eighteenth Dynasty of Egypt by the negroid tribes of Nubia (Northern Sudan). "Pockets" of territory where these cattle are still to be found exist in a number of places in Africa, the bull and three cows to be seen in the Zoo were obtained from one of the royal herds in the Ankole district of Uganda.



Photo by Thos. H. Mason

ANKOLE BULL "BUBANGO"

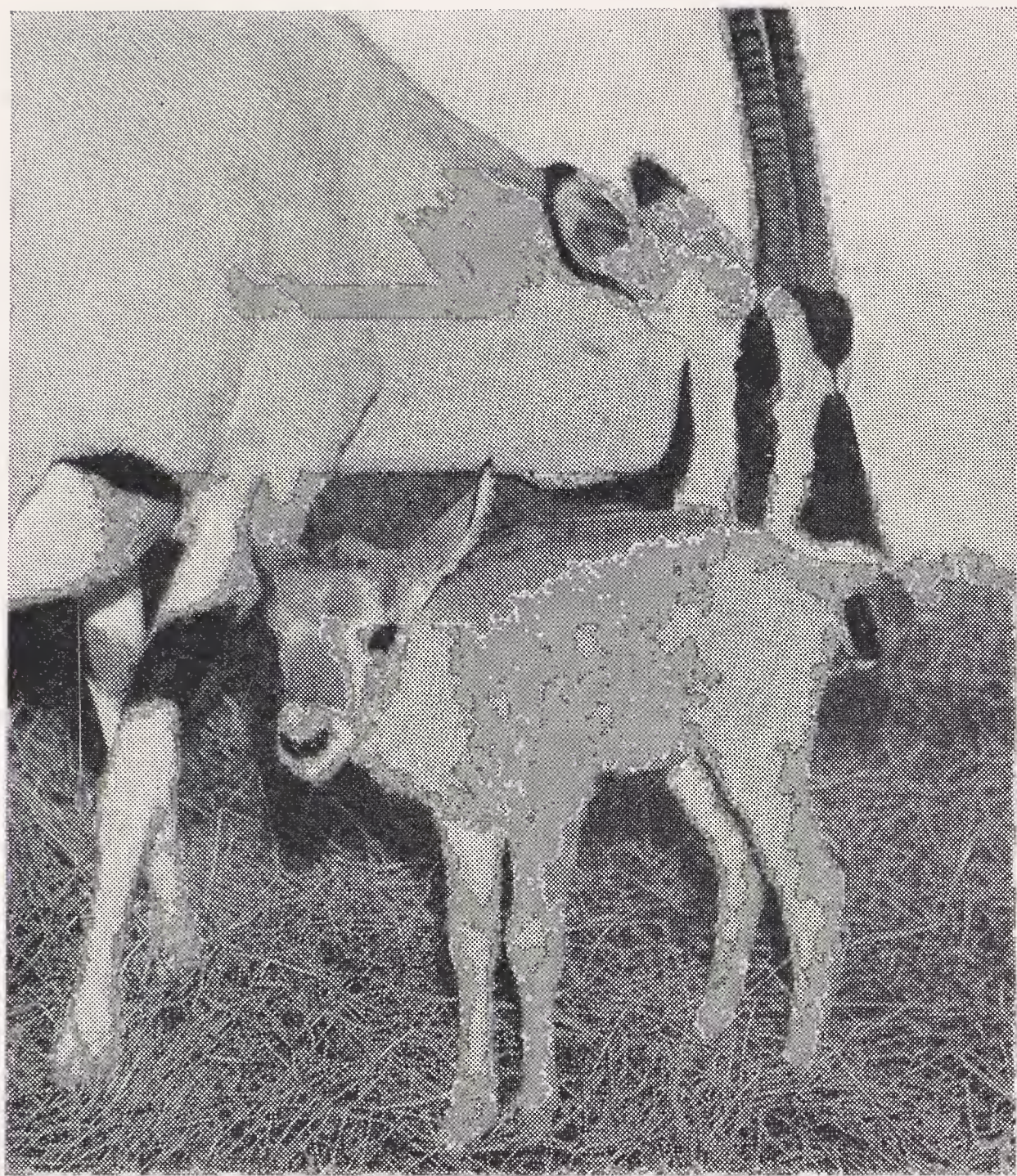


Photo by Kemsley Newspapers

BEISA ORYX "SUKY" WITH HER DAY-OLD CALF

ANTELOPES

IF we exclude the remarkable prongbuck of the Rocky Mountains of North America, antelopes and gazelles are found exclusively in the Old World, Africa being exceptionally rich in the number of species which are still to be found in certain areas. The great disparity between the many various species is illustrated by comparing the mighty eland, weighing 1,500 pounds, with the exquisite little royal antelope from West Africa, which measures only twelve inches in height and is the smallest of all the ruminants.

Outstanding in the present collection is a fine pair of beisa oryx which came from Kenya Colony in 1946. This is a very handsome species in which both sexes carry long sabre-like horns, although the male specimen shown here has worn his horns

down considerably. A female calf was born in the Gardens on the 29th October, 1950. Also from East Africa are the dainty Thomson's gazelle (the males carrying horns which ultimately reach fifteen inches in length), and the sitatunga or marsh antelopes. The most interesting characteristics of these animals are the long splayed hooves, enabling

them to walk with comparative ease over marshland and bog; and the gracefully shaped horns of the males which suggest the outlines of the lyre. Mature males have a white "harness" pattern of stripes which contrasts with the greyish-brown of the rest of the coat. The females are plain reddish-brown. The sitatunga is credited with sleeping almost submerged in water with only the tip of the nose visible.

When the sitatunga first arrived at the Zoo they were kept on concrete but as this seemed to cause them some discomfort they were transferred to a grassed enclosure. The muddier this becomes the happier the animals appear to be!



Photo by Kemsley Newspapers

SITATUNGA OR MARSH ANTELOPES IN THE SNOW

GIRAFFES . . .

THE giraffes are the tallest mammals on earth and are found in Eastern and Central Africa from the Sudan to the Zambesi river. Fine bulls reach twenty feet in height and cows a few feet less, and there are several races in which the markings vary considerably. Giraffes live well in zoological gardens, and often breed, four having been born at Belle Vue to date.

Giraffes are capable of galloping at an estimated speed of 45 miles per hour, and when on the run the hind legs are brought forward simultaneously on the outside of the forelegs so that the animal progresses with a rather peculiar rocking motion. Although the giraffe possesses a very long neck, it is not long enough to allow the animal to drink or pick up food from the ground without first straddling the front legs. These animals are popularly considered to be mute, but the writer has heard both young and adult giraffes make grunting noises, a fact which has also been noted by other observers.

Three giraffes are exhibited of which the oldest, "Doreen," was born in the Gardens on 8th April, 1939. This day happened to be Easter Saturday with the opening performance of the firework display and battle spectacle but as with most of the wild animals in the Zoo neither the mother giraffe or her calf appeared to notice the "noises off." The other two giraffes were imported from Kenya Colony—the female, "Diana," arriving in September, 1946, and the male, "Youki," in April, 1947. Fortunately giraffes are sociable animals and it is usually possible to mix them together without too much concern over the differences of age and sex. They are, however, very temperamental in certain ways and are easily upset. For instance, "Doreen" had been accustomed to going out into the open-air paddock with her mother almost from the time of her birth and yet she flatly refused to go out one day after certain alterations had been made to an adjacent building. It took weeks of coaxing to get her to go outdoors and the same thing occurred for several years after she had been kept indoors during the cold winter months. This nervousness was apparently transmitted to the other two giraffes for it took between three and four years to get them accustomed to using the outdoor paddock.

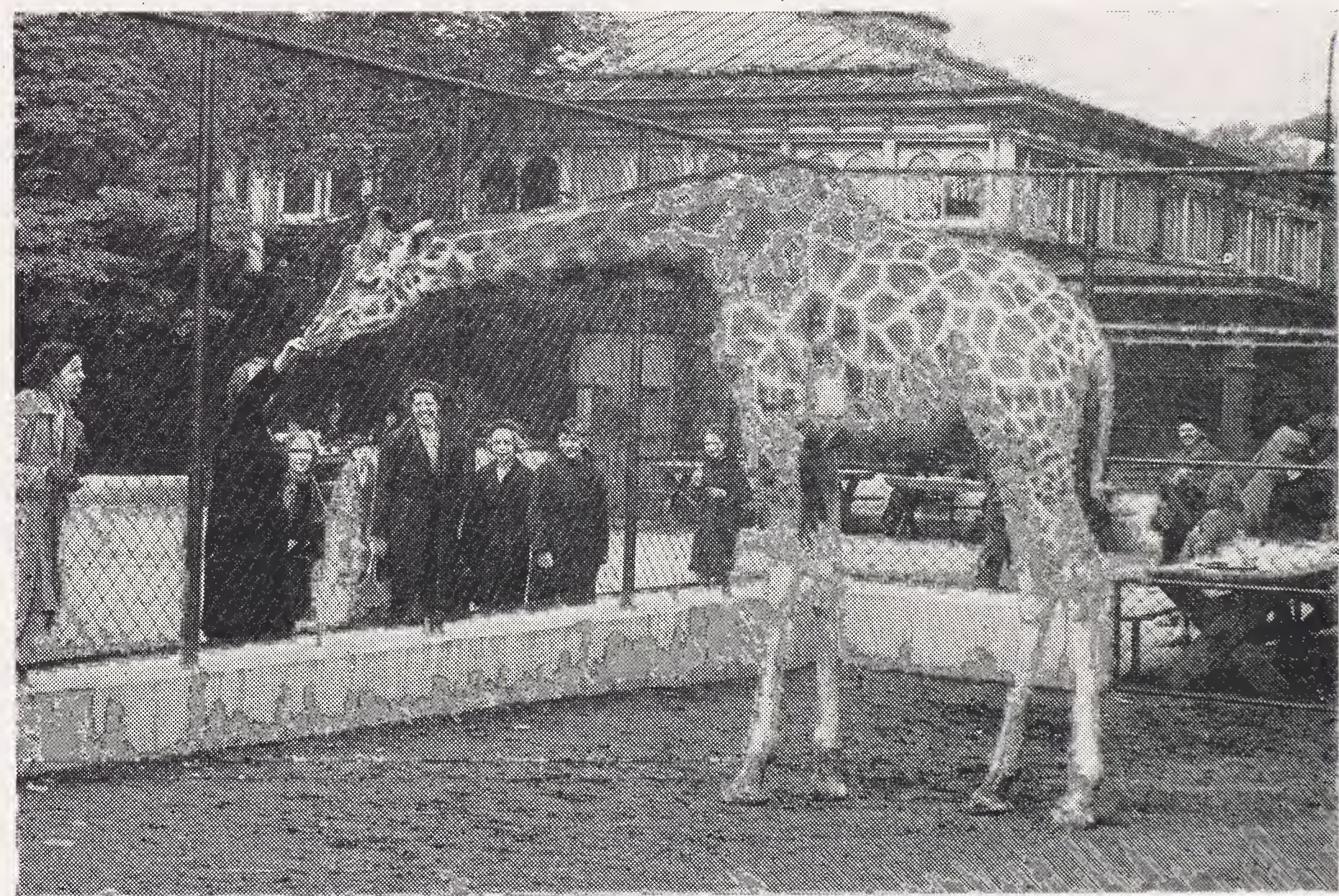


Photo by Sport & General Agency

BARINGO GIRAFFE

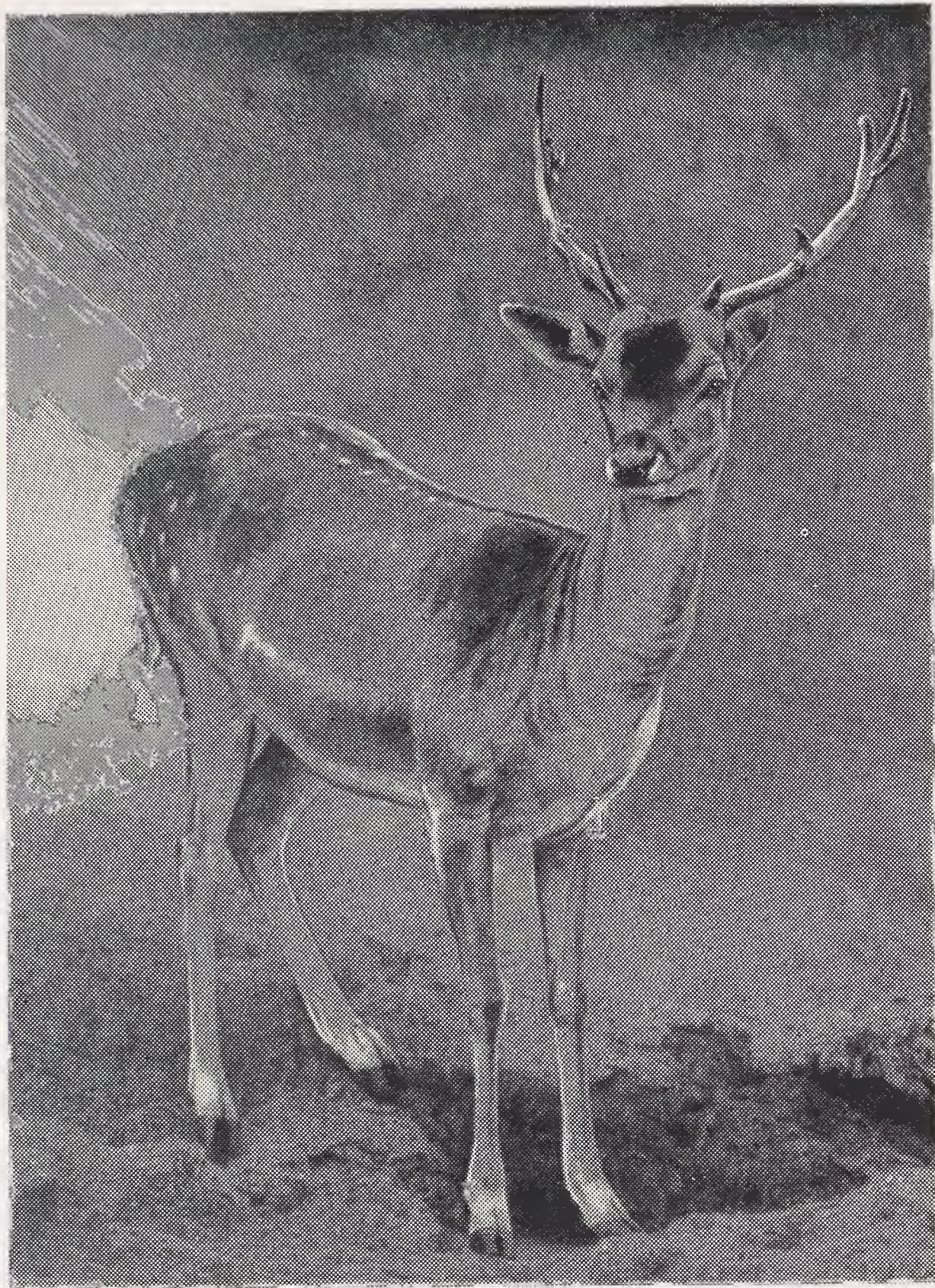


Photo by W. Farnsworth, A.R.P.S.

YOUNG FALLOW DEER

DEER . . .

DEER are unique among the mammals in that the males (and in the case of the reindeer, the females also) carry branched antlers on the head. These antlers, which are shed annually, are used by the males as weapons for fighting other males or stags, as they are popularly termed, for the possession of the females or hinds. These battles take place in the mating or rutting season in the autumn.

Taking the red deer as typical of the family, we observe that the antlers first appear when the young stag has reached the age of six months, but nine or ten years must elapse before his antlers reach their greatest development. After the animal has passed his prime the antlers will diminish with each successive year, that is, the number of points or tines will steadily decrease.

In captivity the stags appear to shed their antlers at approximately the same period each spring. The new antlers

appear immediately and growth continues apace until the late summer, when the "velvet" covering dries and cracks, and the stag then begins to rub the antlers against some handy object in preparation for the battles in which he is normally involved.

During the rutting period stags should be given a wide berth for they are apt to be highly dangerous and liable to attack humans who venture too near to the herd. In zoos they can be equally dangerous, even though no females may be present.

Owing to the lack of suitable paddocks only red and fallow deer are shown at present. Of the red deer the hind is most interesting. Born in the Gardens August, 1937, she suffered a serious operation for the removal of a foetus in 1940 (this trouble was almost certainly due to the upset of the air-raids then prevailing). After a very long period of convalescence she recovered sufficiently for a new mate to be obtained and a fawn was born July, 1949.

Deer are widely distributed throughout the world and are found in Europe, Asia, Northern Africa, and North and South America.

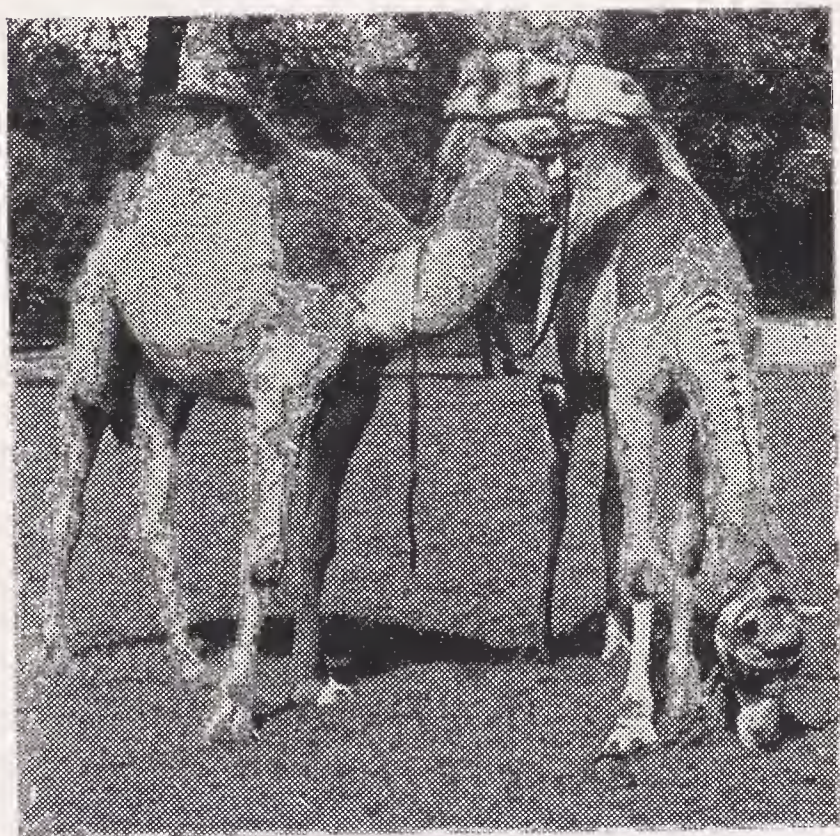


Photo by A. Sinclair

ARABIAN OR ONE-HUMPED CAMELS

CAMELS and LLAMAS . . .

THERE are two species of camels, the one-humped camel of North Africa and Arabia, and the larger two-humped Bactrian camel from Central Asia. Camels are no longer found truly wild, although a few have escaped from their owners and may be found existing under semi-wild conditions.

Both the camels render man a great service as beasts of burden and also in providing food for the nomadic tribes to whom the camel is the most valuable possession. The term "dromedary" seems to cause a great deal of confusion, and should be applied only to certain one-humped camels which have been bred for fast messenger work rather than as baggage animals. Both kinds of camel can exist for many days without food and water, drawing on the accumulated fat in the hump and on the water stored in the first of the three stomachs.

The llama and the alpaca (not at present represented in the collection) are probably domestic breeds which have been derived from the guanaco and the vicuna—inhabitants of the arid regions of Chili, Peru and Bolivia, and certain adjacent areas of South America. These animals may be regarded as close relatives of the camels, possessing many of the same traits, including that of spitting at objects which annoy them. Llamas are also used as beasts of burden and object strongly if they are overloaded, sitting down and stubbornly refusing to move until their load has been lightened. The Spaniards, like the Incas before them, used the llama extensively for carrying silver ore from the Peruvian mines in the Andes down to the Coast where the waiting ships carried the precious metal back to Spain, and it is not unlikely that the first knowledge of the llama (and perhaps the animals as well) reached Europe in this way.

HIPPOTAMUS . . .

THE common hippopotamus inhabits the lakes and rivers of Africa from the Sudan southwards to the Transvaal. They are sociable animals and are often found in great herds numbering many thousands. Aquatic plants form the bulk of their food, and in spite of their great size and weight they are graceful swimmers, and they can move speedily overland should the occasion demand.

Our two fine male hippos are the most valuable animals in the whole collection. "Tony," who now weighs over 4,000 lbs., arrived as a mere three-year-old in February, 1930. He was joined in 1937 by "Gracie," an eight-year-old hippopotamus bred in the Amsterdam Zoological Gardens, and as a result, our first baby hippo, "Nicholas," was born on December 5th, 1938. "Nicholas" was approximately 60 lbs. in weight at birth and when only twenty-four hours old he was allowed to join his mother for a swim. It is a remarkable fact that the baby hippopotamus can suckle from the mother while completely submerged.

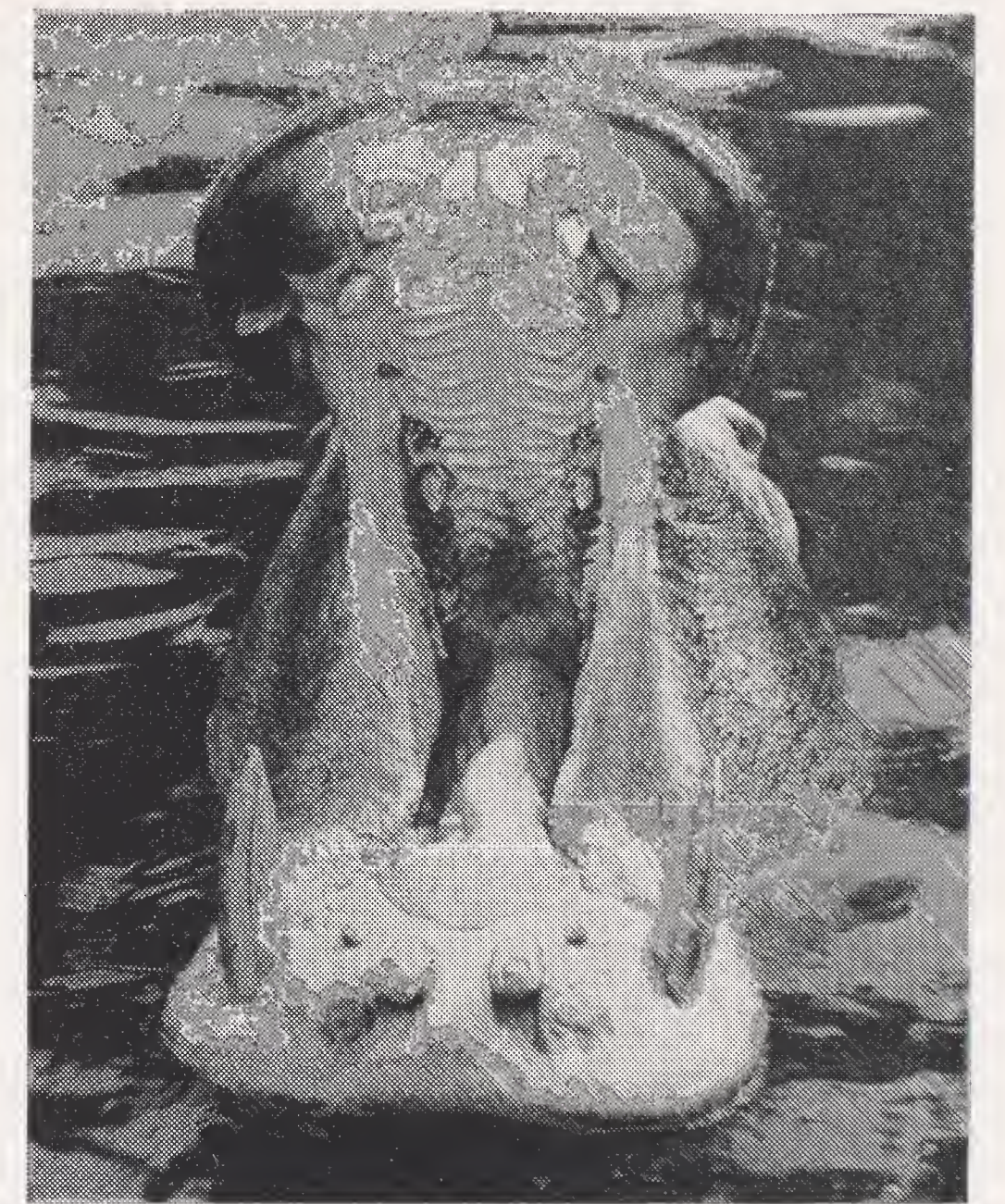


Photo by Thos. H. Mason

HIPPOTAMUS "NICHOLAS"

When "Nicholas" was six years old (on December 5th, 1944 he celebrated his birthday by making a sudden and unprovoked attack upon his mother while she was feeding, inflicting serious injuries and causing her to die from suffocation through a ball of food lodging in her throat.

After the above-mentioned tragedy, "Nicholas" has been in constant company with his father "Tony" without any apparent bad feeling between the two animals. It is interesting to note that the wild-bred animal is so tame as to allow his keeper to ride on his back, while "Nicholas," who was born in the Zoo, is highly nervous and suspicious of humans who attempt to approach too closely.

In addition to the common hippopotamus noted above there is also a pygmy species which has a restricted range on the coastal regions of West Africa, particularly in Liberia.



Photo by A. E. Broderick

ONE OF THE TWO GREAT ANTEATERS FROM BRITISH GUIANA, NAMED "SCHNOZZLE" AND "NOSEY PARKER." THEY ARE TO BE FOUND IN THE PADDOCK HOUSE

Photo of the Caracal Lynx on front cover by Ben Garth, F.R.P.S.

**'Just say
Tattis'**

TATTIS POTATO CRISPS LTD., AUGHTON, Nr. ORMSKIRK
(Sold Throughout Belle Vue)

BIRDS . . .

THERE are about 17,500 different kinds of birds inhabiting the greater part of the world. They show great disparity in size—compare, for instance, the smallest of the humming birds (which weighs only a fraction of an ounce) with the largest bird of all, the ostrich, which may be eight feet tall and weigh 300 lbs. Birds are covered with feathers which show great variation in texture and form. These feathers are usually moulted and replaced each year, but the males of some species have what is called an eclipse plumage which is assumed for the breeding season only (examples in the Zoo are the weaver and whydah birds and some of the fancy ducks). The great majority of birds are expert fliers but some have puny wings not strong enough to lift the heavy bodies of their owners from the ground (ostrich, emu, rhea, etc.). The ostrich partly makes up for its inability to fly by running at fifty miles per hour! Other birds are equally at home in the air or swimming on the surface of the water (swans, geese, ducks, etc.), while others dive and swim expertly under the water (penguins, cormorants, etc.).

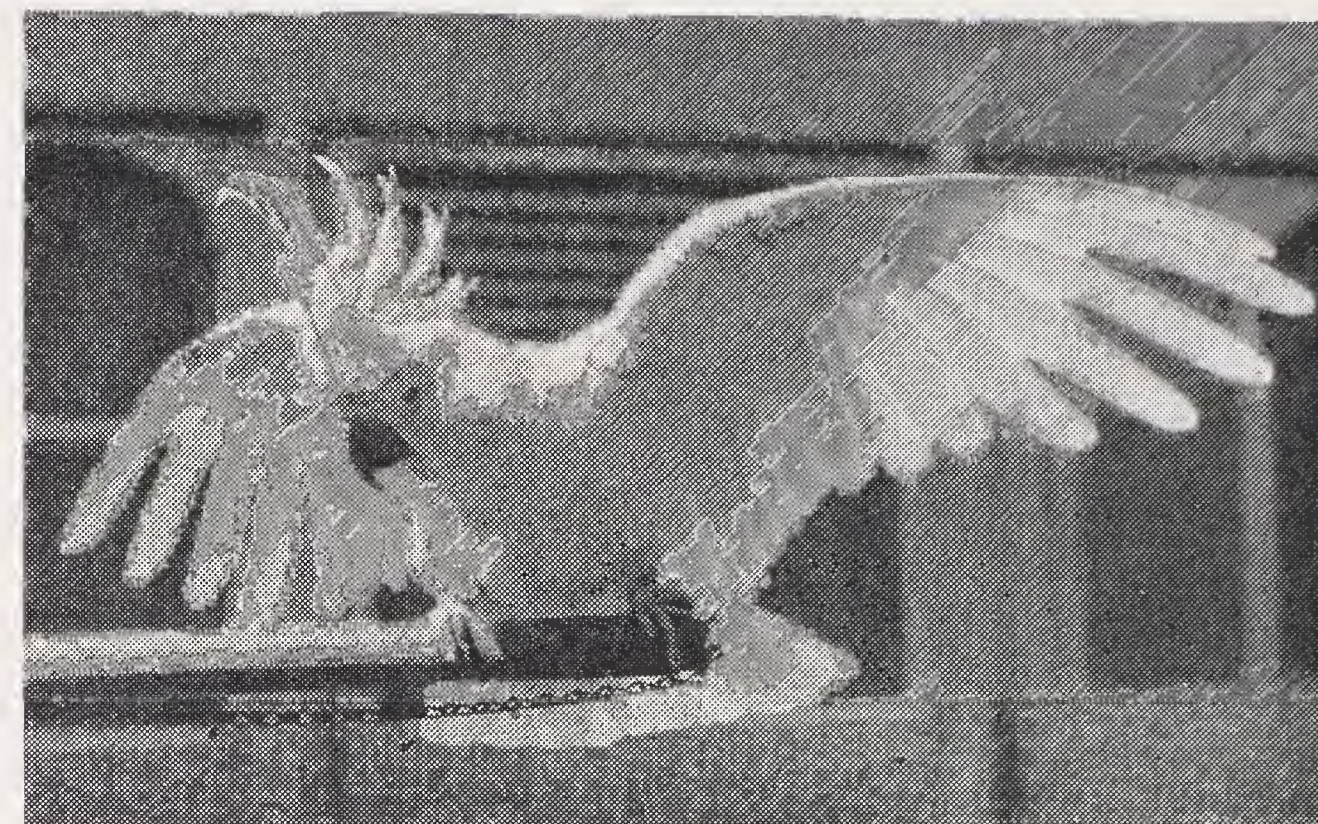


Photo by Platt Bros., S. & R.C. (Photo Section)
SULPHUR-CRESTED COCKATOO

Some birds are capable of great speeds in flight. A duck-hawk, over a timed stretch, is said to have reached 180 m.p.h.; Indian swifts, 171 m.p.h.; the golden eagle, 120 m.p.h.; and even the little humming birds are said to fly at from fifty to fifty-five m.p.h. Some birds have long lives—at least in captivity. Eagles, vultures and other birds of prey have lived in zoological gardens for more than sixty years. Swans and geese are also long lived but it is doubtful if the claims of 100 years have been substantiated. Some parrots, like the cockatoos, do occasionally reach the century, but such old birds must be rare.

The collection of birds at Belle Vue is distributed over various sections of the Zoo, although by far the largest and most important part will be found in the Parrot House and Aviary.

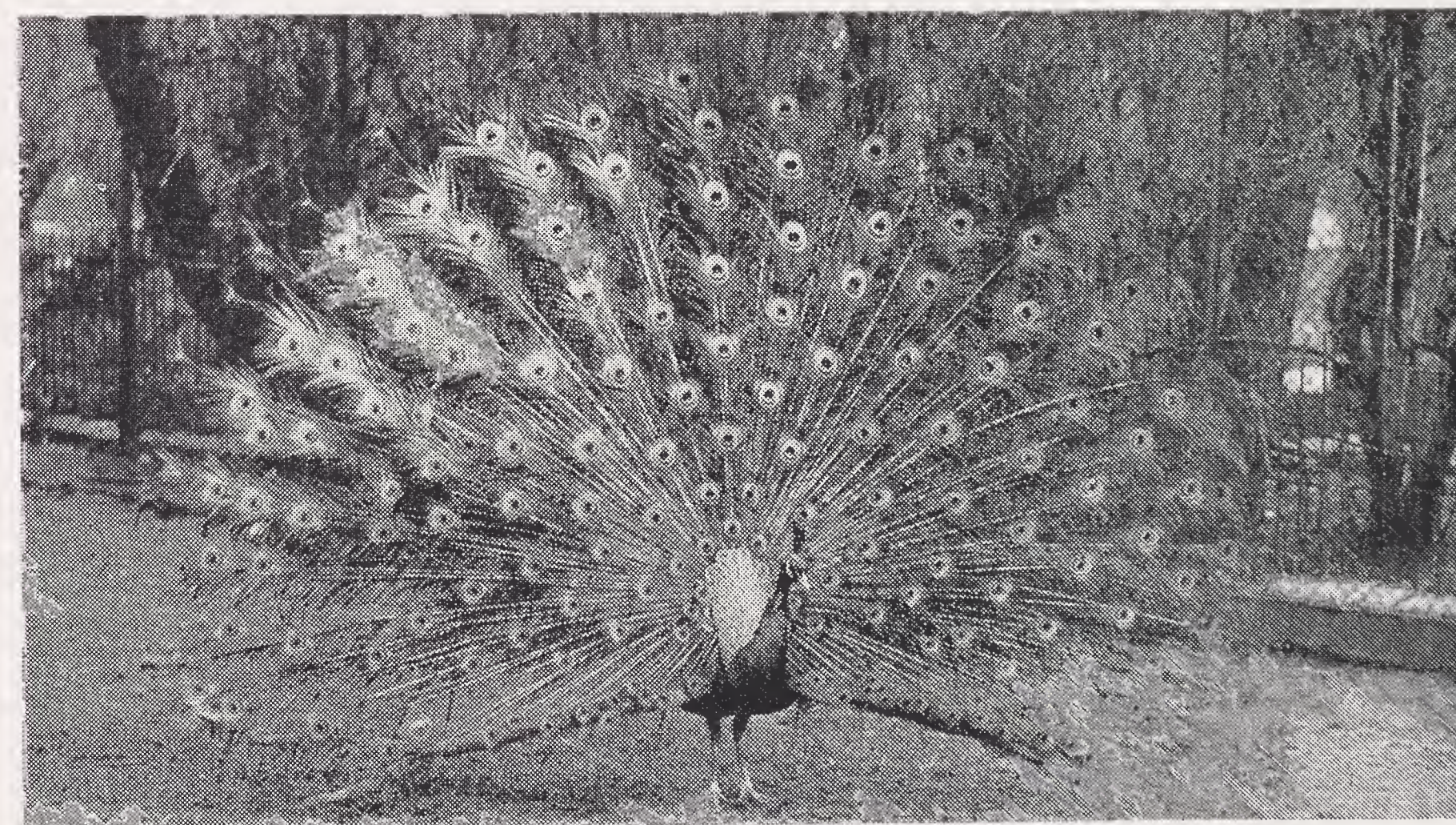


Photo by Kemsley Newspapers

SPRING DISPLAY BY THE PEACOCK



Photo by Leo Carter

LONG-CRESTED HAWK-EAGLE

The large flight aviary in the house is stocked with a large variety of birds including budgerigars, finches, waxbills, weavers, and British birds.

Before leaving the Parrot House attention must be drawn to one or two of the small mammals accommodated here. The kinkajou "Sammy" arrived in September, 1933 having lived in a Glasgow pet shop for nine years before that! The armadillos are quaint little animals from South and Central America having thick bony plates and shields on the dorsal surfaces of the body. Like the kinkajou, the armadillos are nocturnal and omnivorous, feeding on a wide variety of food from flesh, eggs, insects, fruits, berries, etc., etc. A fine African serval, a black genet and a crab-eating raccoon will also be found in the lower cages.

HALL OF LIVING JEWELS

This attractive new feature will be found at the top of the Paddock House. It is a series of glass fronted cages where some of the world's most beautiful birds are displayed. In order that these birds may be given a change of environment from time to time, additional cages are provided "behind the scenes," so that the occupants of the show cages may at any time be transferred and replaced by others which were not on public exhibition.

African and Indian sunbirds, South American humming-birds and small

The parrots are, perhaps, the most popular group of birds—peoples of all nations having high regard for their intelligence and power of speech, and also for their attractive—if sometimes gaudy—plumage. In the new side cages of this house will be seen examples of the African grey parrot, the most distinguished linguist of the family, while the Amazons from South and Central America, in which green is the predominating colour, include several gifted talkers.

Other notable parrots include the cockatoos of Australasia and the macaws from Central and South America. One of the macaws is worthy of special mention as it is an unusual hybrid between the blue-and-yellow and the red-and-yellow species bred in the San Diego Zoo, California.

In addition to the parrots, a number of other interesting birds are housed here. New arrivals are the Javan pied hornbills with their grotesque-looking bills which, in spite of their clumsy appearance are so light in weight that the birds can easily catch grapes with the tips. These birds nest in holes in trees and in order that the female shall have added protection the male bird nearly seals up the opening with mud, using his bill for the job. While the female is sitting she is entirely dependant on her mate for all food.

Several owls are shown including a pair of West African Woodford's, a white-faced scops, and two little owls which were found in a deserted nest at Uppermill, nr. Oldham.



Photo by Leo Carter

A HUMMING BIRD ON THE WING

finches, etc., are usually shown here. An interesting experiment tried out in one of the Paddock House cages is the housing together of a pair of great anteaters with a sulphur-and-white-breasted toucan. These mammals with outsize noses and the bird with the "banana" bill agree together very well, but the bird takes care to keep out of reach of the anteaters' powerful claws.

BIRDS OF PREY

On the south side of the Giraffe House will be found a row of cages containing various birds of prey like eagles, vultures, buzzards and owls. The largest birds here are two Nubian vultures with wing-spans of nine feet. The long-crested hawk-eagle is perhaps the most handsome and it is also one of the rarer birds of Africa which do not often appear in zoological collections. The bateleur eagle with his nearly black plumage and red face is one of the most amusing birds in the Zoo for he rarely fails to greet his human friends by a special display which involves lifting both wings high above the head and crowing like a cock at the same time.

WATERFOWL

On the round pool will be seen a number of attractive waterfowl including the exquisite little red-breasted geese from Siberia; the Chinese mandarin duck and the Carolina duck of the United States. The drakes have special breeding



Photo by G. H. Ashworth, A.R.P.S.

SULPHUR-AND-WHITE BREASTED TOUCAN



Photo by Miss Anne Jackson, F.R.P.S.

BLACK-FOOTED OR JACKASS PENGUINS

plumage which is worn from about January until about June. For the remaining part of the year the drakes resemble the ducks in appearance. Other ducks kept here include pintail and mallard. Swans will be found on the large boating lakes.

ROCKY MOUNTAIN ENCLOSURE

Within this area are the following birds; black-footed or jackass penguins from Dassan Island, off the South African coast. The penguins are not often heard calling but when they do become vocal it will be noted that they do indeed bray like the donkey. Penguins are fed daily on herring or whiting, which must be of the best quality possible. White pelicans (also fish eating birds) from India, and a pair of the rarer Javan or specifer peafowl. Black-shouldered peafowl will be found in the Kangaroo Enclosure on the Longsight Avenue.

REPTILES . . .

REPTILES are widely distributed over the tropical, sub-tropical and temperate regions of the world—about 5,000 species being known. These are divided into five Orders or groups: alligators, crocodiles, etc.; lizards and chameleons; snakes; tortoises and turtles; and finally, the remarkable tuatera, a lizard-like reptile now only found on a few islands near the north coast of New Zealand and which is nearing extinction.

Reptiles are cold-blooded—their body temperature being approximately the same as the surrounding atmosphere. Most of the specimens kept in the Reptile House require artificial heating all the year round if they are to thrive. The heat is usually maintained between 80° and 85°F.

The most important reptiles in the whole collection are the two poisonous lizards exhibited here for the first time. The more common of the two is the gila monster (pronounced "hee-la") from the States of Utah, Arizona and New Mexico, U.S.A. This lizard is salmon-pink and deep brown in colour and is covered with minute wart-like tubercles which suggest small coloured beads. Its companion, the Mexican beaded lizard, is the first of its kind ever to be exhibited in Great Britain. As its name suggests, this lizard comes from the arid regions of Mexico and is also found in Central America. It is chiefly black in colour with yellow blotches.

Other curious lizards are the chameleons, which must rank among the most grotesque of creatures living to-day. There are many different species occurring in Spain, Africa, Madagascar and India. Some chameleons have helmet-like casques on the head, others have horns; all have high compressed bodies and prehensile tails. The eyes are capable

of independent motion so that they can be "swivelled" in different directions to each other. Another strange feature is the tongue. This normally lies curled up in the mouth, but when the reptile observes its prey—a fly, beetle, or perhaps a spider—the mouth slowly opens and the tongue shoots out with lightning rapidity and gathers up the succulent morsel. Contrary to popular belief, chameleons are limited in their power of changing colour, although most can

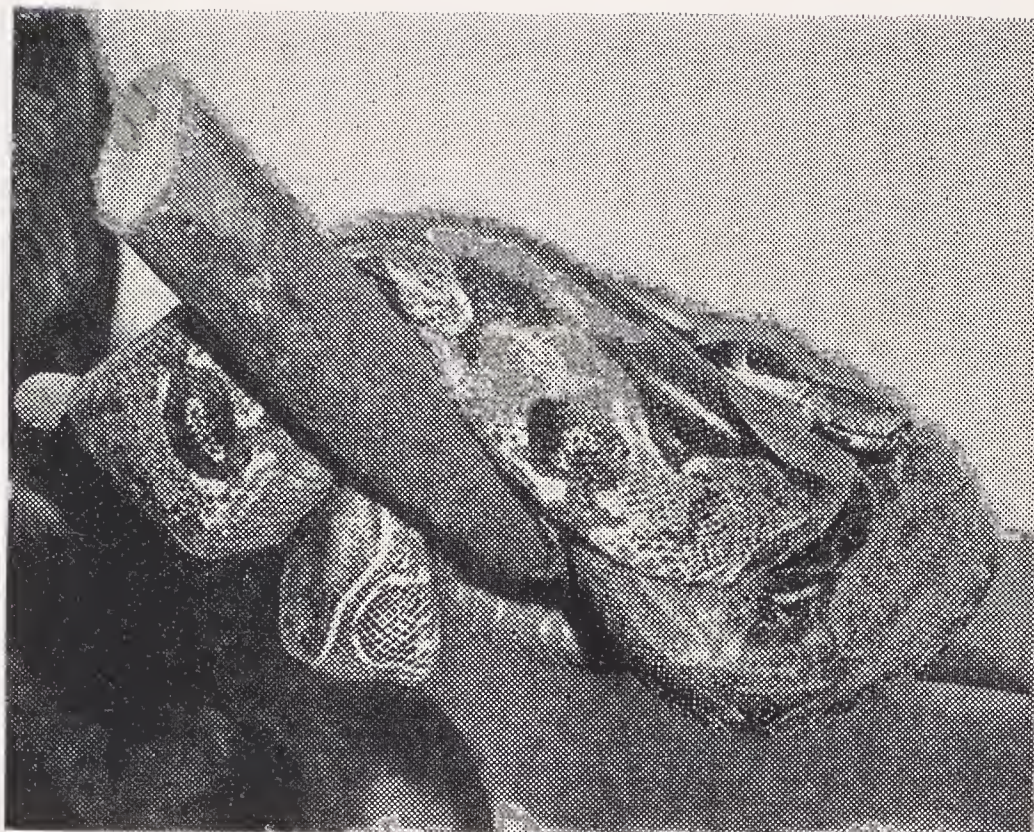


Photo by Kemsley Newspapers
BOA



Photo by T. Middleton, Jnr.
THE GILA MONSTER—A POISONOUS LIZARD

assume varying shades of green, yellow, grey or brown, while some have definite markings. Of all the reptiles, snakes seem to interest the visitor most of all although the majority will confess that they can only regard them with fear and loathing. Most of this fear is due to a lack of knowledge of the ways of the serpent and when this has been carefully explained it is usually realised that the snake is not a "horrid, slimy creature" after all! Our present collection of snakes includes both the giant constrictors and also many poisonous and non-poisonous species.

The largest snakes known to-day are the reticulated pythons of the Malay Archipelago and the anacondas or water boas of the great river systems of north-east South America. Of the two the reticulated python is probably the larger—the record skin being nearly 33 feet in length. The large reticulated python exhibited here is approximately 24 feet in length. Other pythons shown include the African rock python, the Indian rock pythons (both light and dark phases), the Australian diamond and carpet pythons and the West African royal, the smallest of the pythons.

Two anacondas are shown and visitors will probably be interested to know that one of the specimens refused food for twenty-one months and was finally forced to swallow food. All our snakes are given freshly killed mammals and birds or frogs and fish.

At the moment of writing this Guide the Reptile House is undergoing certain structural alterations which, when finished, will allow new floor pools for the crocodiles and alligators. Some of these reptiles are temporary housed in the Paddock House.

Other reptiles will be found in other sections of the Zoo. The giant tortoise shares an enclosure with the peafowl and kangaroos during the summer months. When last weighed this tortoise turned the scales at almost three-hundred pounds. Hardy European reptiles are exhibited on the open-air Reptilium (adjacent to the Paddock House), and are most in evidence on warm, sunny days.

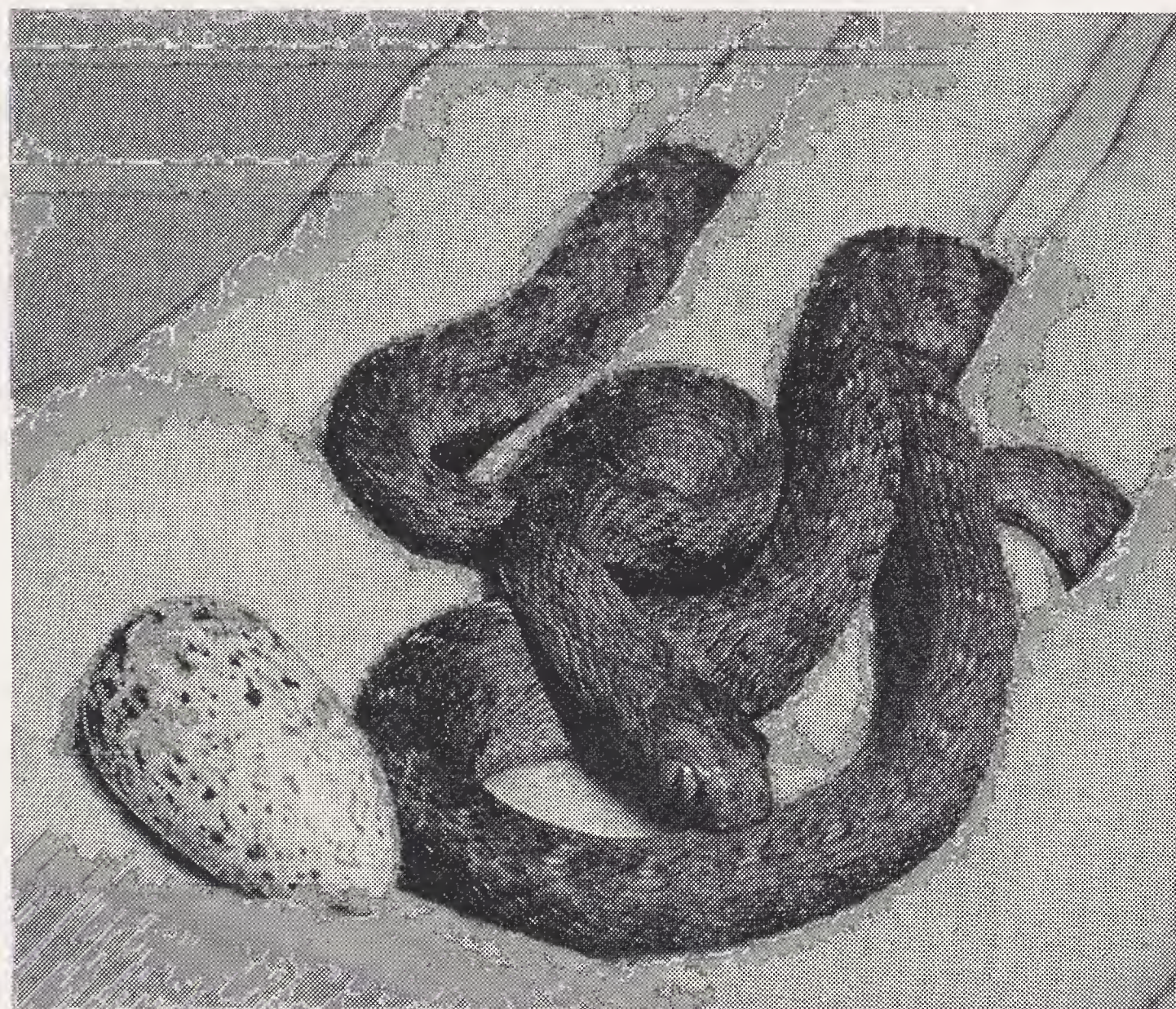


Photo by Kemsley Newspapers
EGG-EATING SNAKE WITH A SPARROW'S EGG
WHICH IT CAN SWALLOW WHOLE

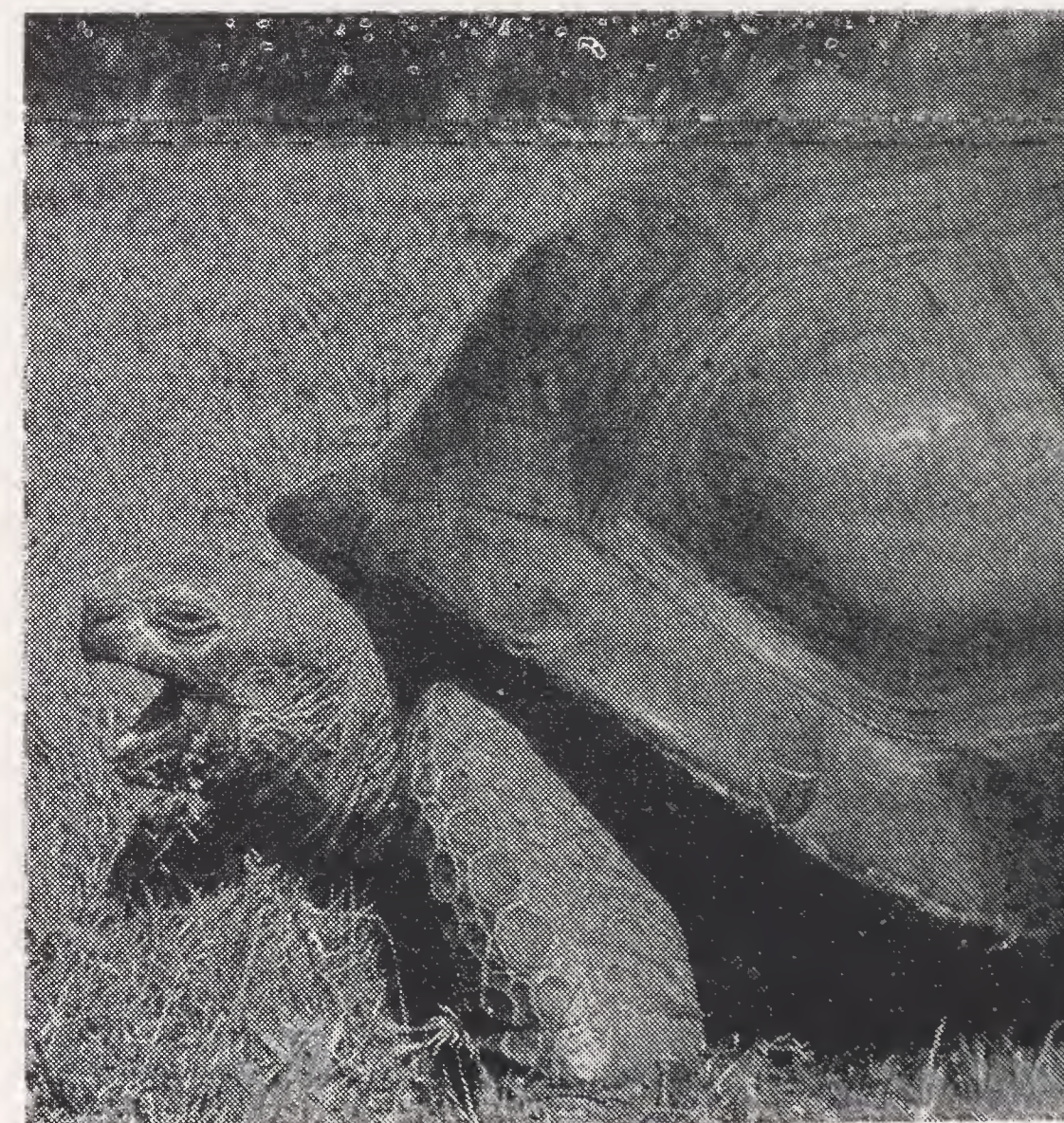


Photo by V. Evans
"HERCULES" THE GIANT TORTOISE

TROPICAL AQUARIUM . . .

HERE is a darkened hall set with a number of brilliantly-lit and attractively decorated and planted tanks suggesting a series of animated pictures. As more than a hundred species of exotic fish are usually shown only a few of the more interesting specimens can be described here but all fishes are fully labelled.

While hardly "exotic," the electric eel is the fish which attracts the most attention. This specimen, now more than five feet in length, was caught in British Guiana but these fishes are fairly common in the fresh waters of north-eastern South America. The electric eel is reputed to reach eight feet in length and is then capable of giving a shock of 600 volts. Having no teeth to speak of the eel stuns small fishes with an electric discharge into the water and then swallows them whole.

A more recent addition is the electric cat-fish from Tropical Africa. While much smaller in size than the electric eel, this cat-fish can give quite a good shock if touched. Its usual method of feeding is to sidle up to another fish and give it a slight shock which usually causes it to vomit up the remains of its last meal which the cat-fish promptly eats!

Of the small exotic fish the neon tetra is the one which always "catches the eye." This dazzling little gem from Peru has a glittering streak of emerald green running almost from the nose to the tail, passing through the eye. In addition, a splash of crimson decorates each side. A curious fact was noticed recently in connection with this crimson colouring—a dead specimen was laid upon a sheet of paper and, when it was removed, a crimson stain was left behind.

Another fish of outstanding beauty is the male Siamese fighting fish, which produces gasps of admiration whenever it "displays" by spreading its gorgeous fins. The specimens exhibited are domesticated varieties of the wild fish and appear in diverse colours.

From time to time it is possible to show marine specimens, particularly the droll little sea-horse. There are many species of these fishes varying in size from an inch or two up to "giants" more than a foot in length. The sea-horse is encased in a bony skeleton with openings for the mouth, eyes, fins, etc. The tail is prehensile and allows the owner to anchor to a convenient piece of sea-weed or, if none should be available, to his fellows. Our sea-horses usually come from the Bay of Biscay and are fed on daphnia and baby fishes.

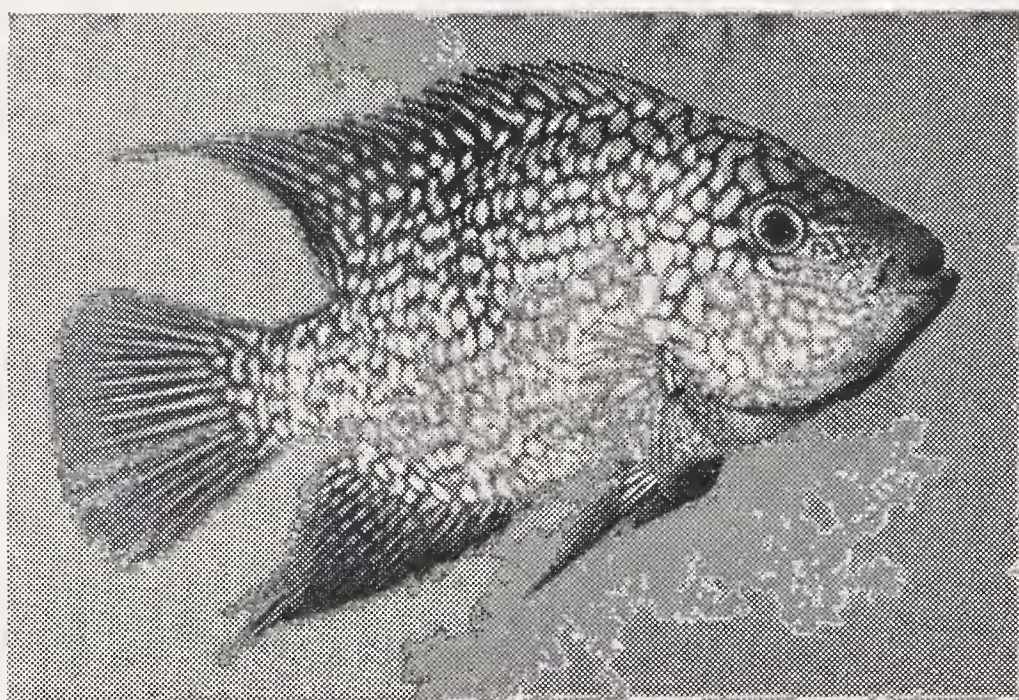
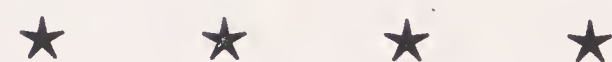


Photo by B. Garth, F.R.P.S.
TEXAN CICHLID



BELLE VUE DIRECTORATE :

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Milestones of Entertainment

By "Buckland"



"Buckland"
(D. Buckland-Smith)
Press and Publicity Chief
of Belle Vue, Manchester

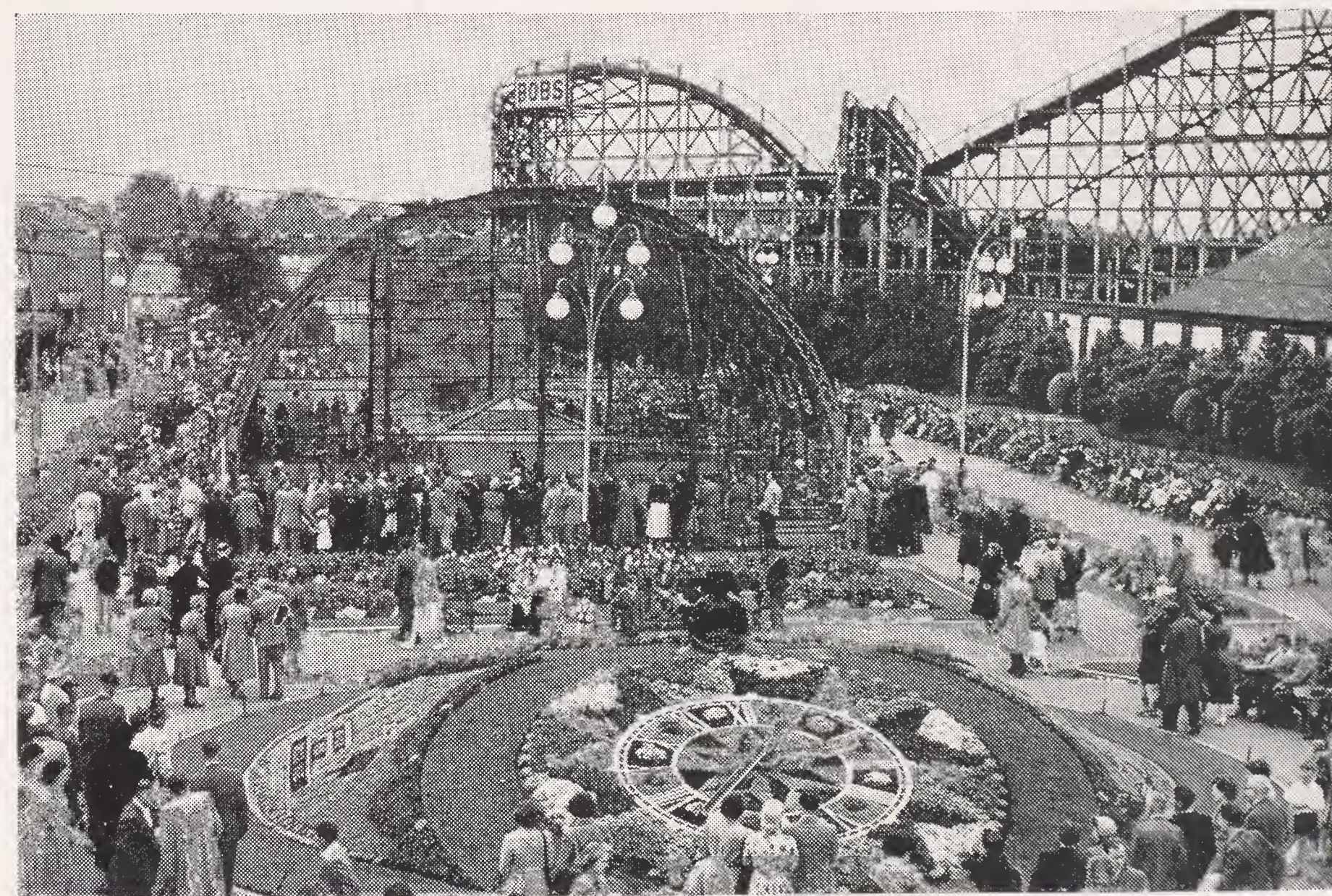
As we pass another milestone along the road of entertainment success, I again have the honour of introducing a new Guide to this world-famous Showground.

In doing so I am faced with the great difficulty of having insufficient space at my disposal to adequately convey to you the great happiness, the interest, pleasure, thrills and sensations that are attractively presented in this famous Playground.

This Guide will, however, in brief but sincere picture and story, outline the many excellent attractions that have made Belle Vue outstanding in the Amusement World.

Always absorbingly satisfying, it is the ideal rendezvous for "a day out," and in this direction has given to millions of visitors their money's worth and more. It has given quality, quantity and worthy service for over 116 years and will never fail to continue to give just that.

Belle Vue's policy is to maintain and increase its popularity yearly by giving such a full measure of entertainment that will meritably justify its description of "The Showground of the World."



GATEWAY TO A THOUSAND PLEASURES

The Main Entrance Avenue to Belle Vue showing the famous Floral Clock, Gibbons' Cage and perspective view of Europe's most sensational ride "Bobs Coaster"



HAPPY DAY OUT FOR THE FAMILY

Young and old alike find happiness, pleasure and relaxation, picnicking on the many lawns in this Showground



CHEERS FOR THE "ACES"

Belle Vue's Great Speedway Stadium is packed on Saturdays and Bank Holidays when thousands of enthusiasts and supporters come to cheer their favourites in thrilling races from "tapes up" to "final flag in" winning post

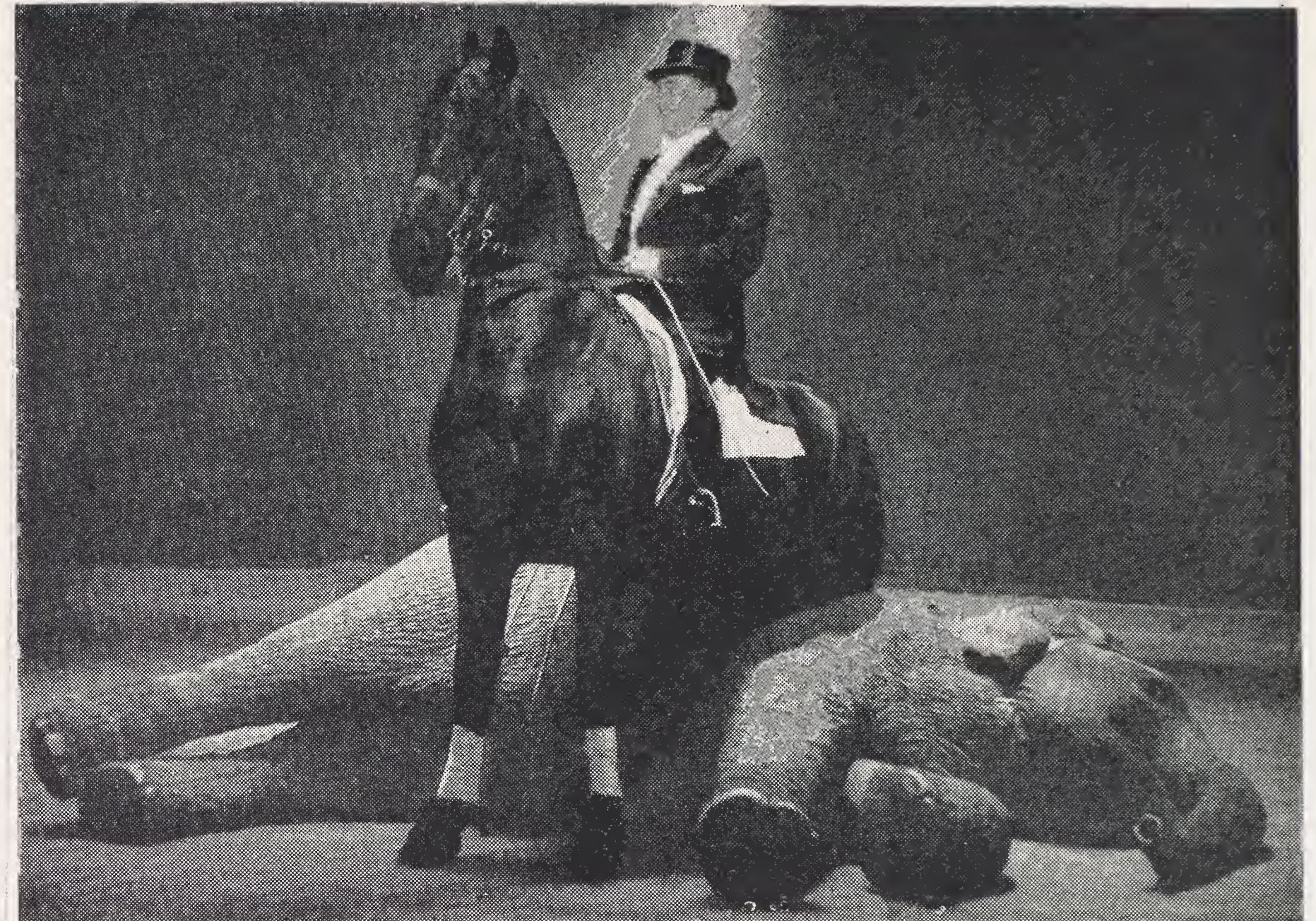


Photo by Miss Mary Dudley, M.A.P.S., which gained the Belle Vue Silver Cup Award, 1951

CIRCUS PRIZE-WINNER

The above superb illustration depicts famous animal trainer "Vinicky" performing an outstanding feat of artistry in Belle Vue's International Circus



GRAND CORONATION BALLROOM

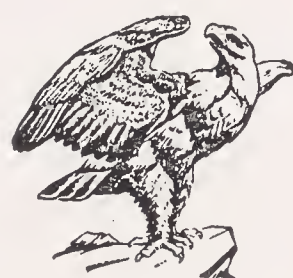
Popular "Olde Tyme" Dancing attracts 250,000 dancers each year. Bonelli's famous Broadcasting Orchestras play for both Modern and "Olde Tyme"

TANZARO

*finest
fruit squashes*



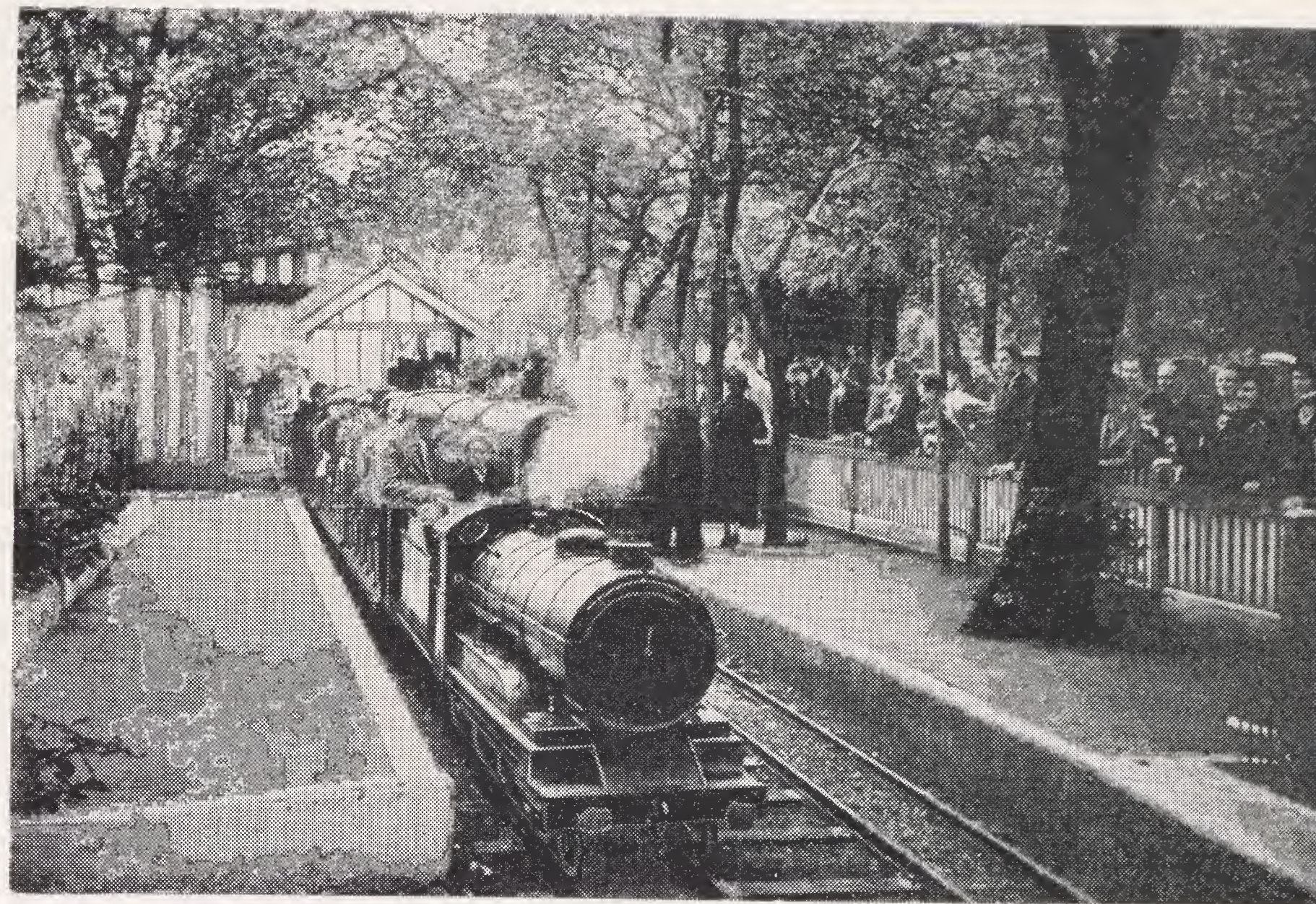
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**Ask for
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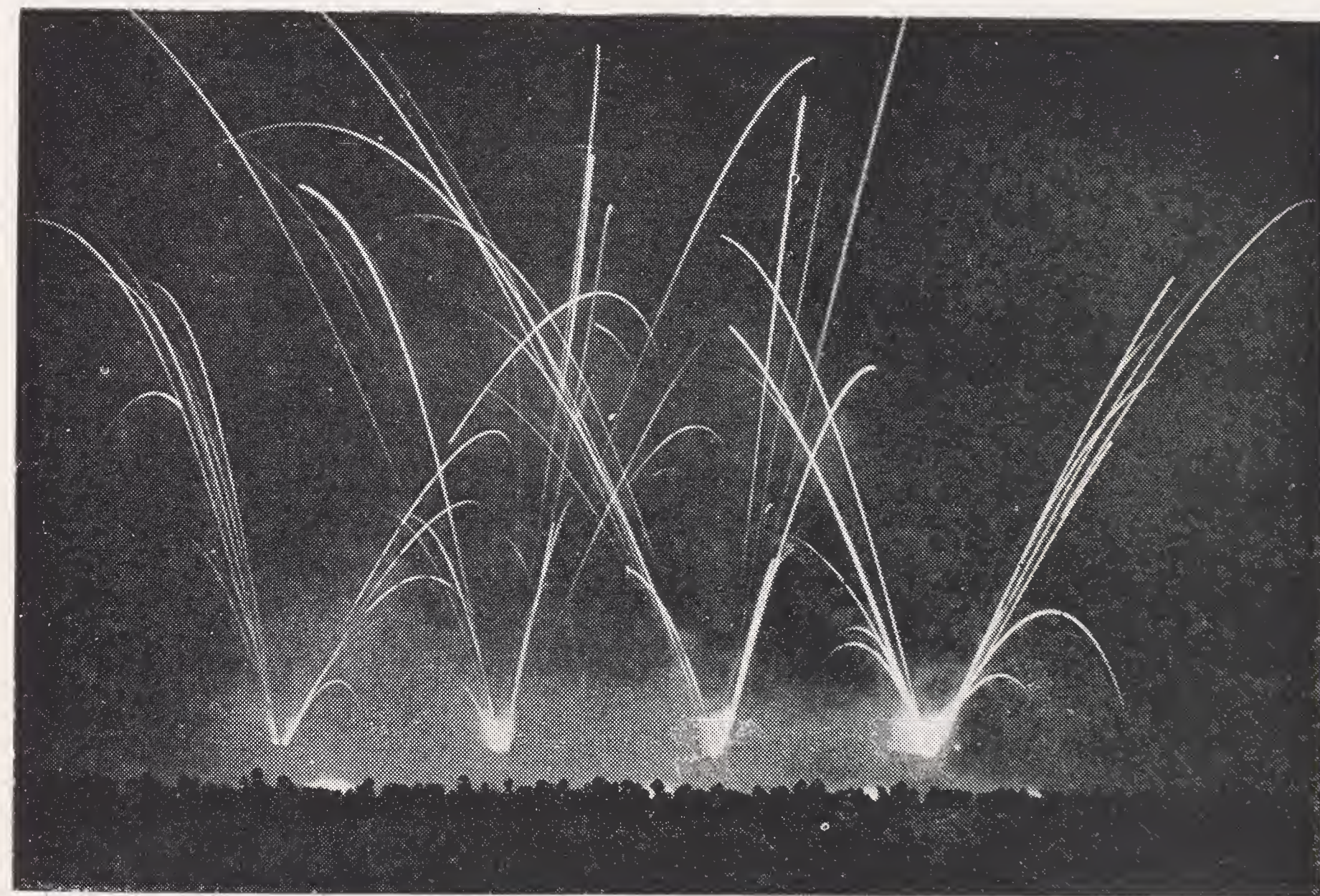
**Brewers of Quality
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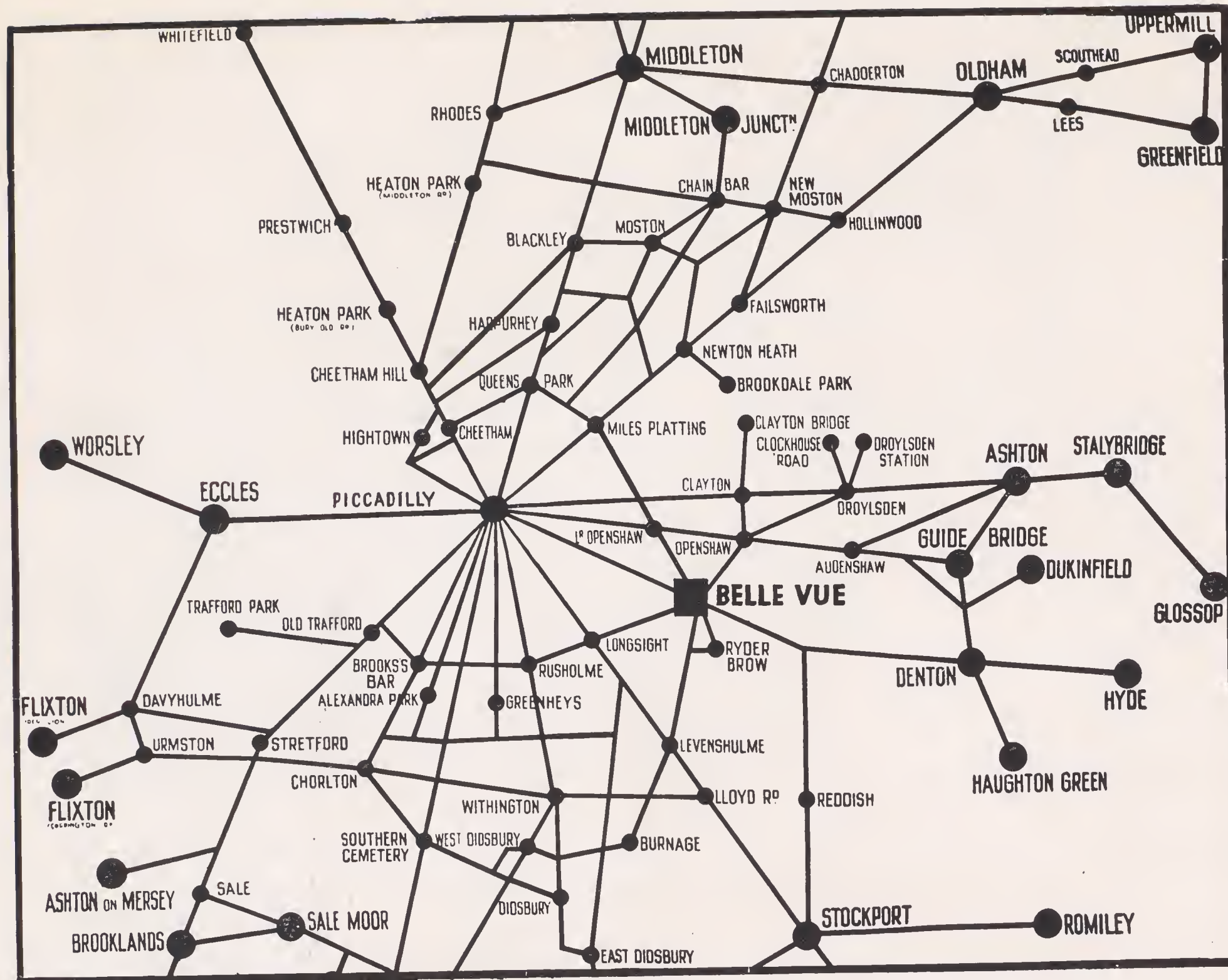
THE POPULAR MINIATURE RAILWAY

Train leaving Parkside Station on its circular trip. This scale model railway is the delight of thousands of children throughout every season



FIREWORKS DISPLAYS

It is over 100 years since the first Fireworks Display was staged at Belle Vue. Upwards of 280,000,000 people have witnessed the unsurpassable beauty of these pyrotechnic presentations



Transport Facilities



BUS SERVICES to this famous venue of the North are excellent. Services passing Belle Vue from the City are as follows:—

TO MAIN ENTRANCE, HYDE ROAD

From Parker Street (Piccadilly) Bus Station.—Nos. 210, 125 and 33
 From Swinton, St. Mary's Gate.—Nos. 57 and 77
 (via Piccadilly, London Road and Hyde Road)

TO LONGSIGHT ENTRANCE, KIRKMANSHULME LANE

From Albert Square (near Central Station).—Nos. 85 and 89
 From Parker Street (Piccadilly) Bus Station.—Nos. 18, 20, 20A and 92
 *From Central Station.—No. 93
 *From Exchange Station.—No. 95
 *(via Piccadilly, London Road and Stockport Road)

Inter-Suburban Services

From Droylsden or West Didsbury.—No. 19
 From Cheetham Hill Road or Stretford Road.—No. 53
 †From Oldham Road, Newton Heath or Fallowfield.—No. 67
 † Morning and Evening services only

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Northern folk, themselves realistic in outlook and outspoken in opinion, respect these qualities. And they like the way this newspaper, whilst dealing with national and world issues, serves *their* interests as Northerners with a clear picture of the Northern Scene. It is *their* paper.

*The National Newspaper
of the North*

Daily Dispatch

Enchanté de votre "Stop-Over" au Caire...

Vous ne manquerez pas d'inscrire à votre PROCHAIN PROGRAMME DE VOYAGE PAR

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CONGO - LE CAIRE - BRUXELLES

Heures locales		SN. 526	SN. 524	SN. 804
		DC-6 TOURISTE	DC-6 1 ^{re} CLASSE	DC-6 C TOURISTE
		Samedi	Mercredi	Lundi
ELISABETHVILLE	..... D	10.30	10.30	
STANLEYVILLE	..... { A	14.00	14.00	16.00
	..... { D	15.00	15.00	
KHARTOUM (*)	.....	↓	↓	↓
LE CAIRE	..... { A	23.00	23.00	23.59
	..... { D	0.01	0.01	1.00
ATHENES	..... { A	3.10	3.10	↓
	..... { D	4.00	4.00	
ROME	..... { A	5.55	↓	↓
	..... { D	6.45	8.30	
BRUXELLES	..... A	10.00	8.30	8.30
		Dimanche	Jeudi	Mardi

(*) KHARTOUM : Escale technique facultative.

Les horaires ci-dessus sont susceptibles de modifications sans préavis. Nous recommandons à la clientèle de bien vouloir se les faire confirmer.

Le séjour et les excursions en Egypte détaillés au présent dépliant sont organisés par l'Agence « Eastmar », 12, Adly Pasha Street, Cairo - Téléphone : 57441 - 50976 - 54939 - 25431 - Adresse télégraphique : « EASTOURS ».

D'autre part, pendant votre séjour au CAIRE, le représentant de la SABENA se tient à votre entière disposition à l'adresse suivante :

SABENA

Rue Mariette Pacha

Téléphone : CAIRO 43525

Adresse télégraphique : AIRSABENA CAIRO



SABENA vous propose...

" QUELQUES JOURS EN EGYPTE "



VISITEZ LE « PAYS DES PHARAONS » en bénéficiant des conditions de séjour et d'excursions particulièrement avantageuses offertes aux passagers rentrant en Europe par la **SABENA**.

Le séjour et les excursions en Egypte sont organisés par l'Agence « EASTMAR », 12, Adly Pasha Street, Cairo.

Renseignements - Réservations et Vente :

**TOUS BUREAUX SABENA
ET AGENCES DE VOYAGES**

— 2^{me} Edition —

Formalités à remplir pour se rendre en Egypte

I. — FORMALITES DE POLICE

Les ressortissants belges en provenance du Congo Belge obtiennent, à leur arrivée à l'aérodrome du Caire, un visa de tourisme valable 15 jours sur présentation de leurs passeports valables et de leurs billets pour poursuivre leur voyage.

II. — FORMALITES SANITAIRES

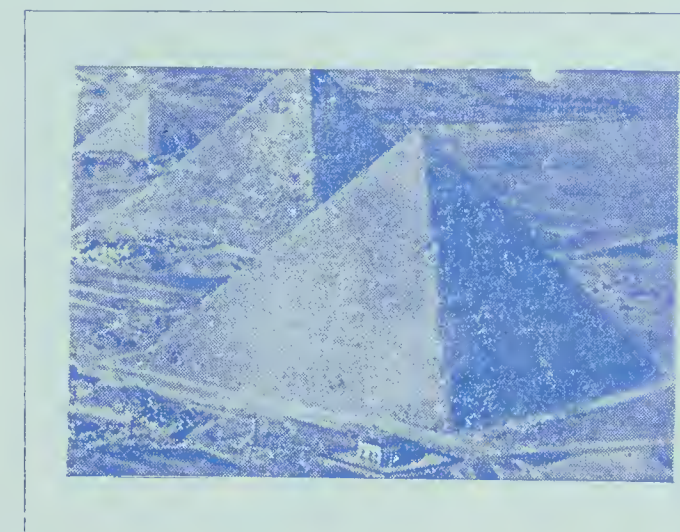
Le touriste transitant par Le Caire doit être porteur des documents suivants :

- Certificat international de vaccination anti-marielle (fièvre jaune) datant de plus de 12 jours et de moins de six ans.
- Certificat international de vaccination anti-varicelle datant de plus de 8 jours et de moins de 3 ans.

III. — FORMALITES MONETAIRES

Une somme de L. Eg. 20,— (environ 2.860 F. C.) par personne peut être importée en Egypte.

Les devises étrangères ainsi que les bijoux et objets de valeur doivent être déclarés à l'entrée à la douane.



" BONS D'ECHANGE "

Lors de la vente d'un des voyages repris au présent dépliant, le bureau **SABENA** ou l'Agence de voyage émettra — en plus du billet de passage avion — un « BON D'ECHANGE SABENA » pour la valeur indiquée du programme correspondant.

Ce « Bon d'Echange » est à remettre par le voyageur au représentant de la SABENA, dès l'arrivée au Caire.

VOYAGE LE CAIRE/BRUXELLES

Il pourra intéresser notre clientèle de savoir que de nombreuses possibilités leur sont offertes au départ du Caire pour rejoindre Bruxelles soit directement via Athènes ou Athènes/Rome, soit en effectuant un nouveau « Stop-Over », dans la classe choisie.

Nos Représentants se tiennent par ailleurs à la disposition de nos clients pour la réservation de leurs places — avion LE CAIRE/ BRUXELLES.

PROGRAMME N° 1

ARRIVÉE AU CAIRE PAR L'AVION SABENA

1^{er} JOUR : Arrivée à 23 h. 00. Assistance aux formalités de passeport et de douane, et transport à l'hôtel en autocar SABENA.

Séjour en pension à l'hôtel - chambres avec salle de bain.

2^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto aux Pyramides de Ghizeh, et promenade à dos de chameaux vers les Pyramides de Cheops, Kephrem et Mikherinus, le Sphinx et le Temple de granit.

Après-midi : Excursion en auto à la Citadelle - visite des Mosquées de Mohamed Ali et Sultan Hassan, des Tombeaux des Mameluks, des quartiers indigènes et des bazars de Khan Khalil.

3^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto au Musée Egyptien, où l'on peut admirer de célèbres collections d'antiquités et des trésors provenant du Temple de Tout Ankh Amon, puis l'île de Rodah, le Nilomètre, le Vieux Caire où l'on visite l'Eglise Copte et la vieille Synagogue de Ben Ezra.

Après-midi : libre.

Après dîner, transport en autocar jusqu'à l'aérodrome et départ par l'avion SABENA pour Bruxelles.

Prix forfaitaires (comprenant logement, nourriture et transports locaux prévus au programme) :

Séjour aux hôtels METROPOLITAN ou VICTORIA F.C. 2.050

Séjour aux hôtels SEMIRAMIS, CONTINENTAL ou HELIOPOLIS PALACE F.C. 2.450

Réduction : Si le nombre de participants à ce programme comporte un minimum de 4, il sera remboursé à chaque participant, à l'arrivée au Caire, la contre-valeur de F.C. 300

Les prix forfaitaires mentionnés dans les programmes de voyage ci-dessus ne comprennent pas les frais de boissons et les pourboires. Ils sont donnés de bonne foi et ne peuvent en aucun cas engager la responsabilité de la SABENA.

PROGRAMME N° 2

ARRIVÉE AU CAIRE PAR L'AVION SABENA

1^{er} JOUR : Arrivée à 23 h. 00. Assistance aux formalités de passeport et de douane, et transport à l'hôtel en autocar SABENA.

Séjour en pension à l'hôtel - chambres avec salle de bain.

2^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** repos.

Après-midi : Excursion en auto à la Citadelle - visite des Mosquées de Mohamed Ali et Sultan Hassan, des Tombeaux des Mameluks, des quartiers indigènes et des Bazars de Khan Khalil.

3^{me} JOUR : Excursion toute la journée en auto à Memphis, visite des colosses de Ramses II, du Sphinx d'albâtre, de la Nécropole de Sakkarah, du Sérapeum (Sépulture des Bœufs Apis), des Mastaba de Ti et Ptahotep.

Déjeuner servi au Mena House Hôtel.

Après dîner, promenade à dos de chameaux vers les Pyramides de Cheops, Kephrem et Mikherinus, le Sphinx et le Temple de Granit.

4^{me} JOUR : Excursion en auto au Musée Egyptien où l'on peut admirer de célèbres collections d'antiquités et des trésors provenant du Temple de Tout Ankh-Amon, puis l'île de Rodah, le Nilomètre, le Vieux Caire où l'on visite l'Eglise Copte et la vieille Synagogue de Ben Ezra.

Après-midi : libre.

Après dîner, transport en autocar jusqu'à l'aérodrome et départ par l'avion SABENA pour Bruxelles.

Prix forfaitaires (comprenant logement, nourriture et transports locaux prévus au programme) :

Séjour aux hôtels METROPOLITAN ou VICTORIA F.C. 2.700

Séjour aux hôtels SEMIRAMIS, CONTINENTAL ou HELIOPOLIS PALACE F.C. 3.300

Réduction : Si le nombre de participants à ce programme atteint un minimum de 4, il sera remboursé à chaque participant, à l'arrivée au Caire, la contre-valeur de F.C. 400

REDUCTIONS POUR ENFANTS

Sur les prix mentionnés dans les programmes de voyages numérotés de 1 à 5, les enfants bénéficient des réductions suivantes :

Enfants de 1 à 3 ans : 75 %.

Enfants de 3 à 10 ans : 50 %.

Pour le voyage en chemin de fer (Programmes numéros 4 et 5), un supplément de F. C. 650 ou 1.000 est perçu si l'enfant (âgé respectivement de 1 à 3 ans ou de 3 à 10 ans) occupe une couchette distincte de celle de ses parents.

PROGRAMME N° 3

ARRIVÉE AU CAIRE PAR L'AVION SABENA

1^{er} JOUR :

2^{me} JOUR :

3^{me} JOUR :

4^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto au Musée Egyptien où l'on peut admirer de célèbres collections d'antiquités et des trésors provenant du Tombeau de Tout Ankh-Amon, puis l'île de Rodah, le Nilomètre, le Vieux Caire où l'on visite l'Eglise Copte et la vieille Synagogue de Ben Ezra.

Après-midi : libre.

5^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto au Musée de l'Art Arabe, à la Bibliothèque Nationale, aux Mosquées d'Ibn el Touloun et d'El Azhar.

Après-midi : libre.

Après dîner, transport en autocar jusqu'à l'aérodrome et départ par l'avion SABENA pour Bruxelles.

Prix forfaitaires (comprenant logement, nourriture et transports locaux prévus au programme) :

Séjour aux hôtels METROPOLITAN ou VICTORIA F.C. 3.300

Séjours aux hôtels SEMIRAMIS, CONTINENTAL ou HELIOPOLIS PALACE F.C. 4.150

Réduction : Si le nombre de participants à ce programme atteint un minimum de 4, il sera remboursé à chaque participant, à l'arrivée au Caire, la contre-valeur de F.C. 500

PROGRAMME N° 4

ARRIVÉE AU CAIRE PAR L'AVION SABENA

1^{er} JOUR : Arrivée à 23 h. 00. Assistance aux formalités de passeport et de douane, et transport à l'hôtel en autocar SABENA.

Séjour en pension à l'hôtel - chambres avec salle de bain.

2^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto aux Pyramides de Ghizeh, et promenade à dos de chameaux vers les Pyramides de Cheops, Kephrem et Mikherinus, le Sphinx et le Temple de granit.

Après-midi : Excursion en auto à la Citadelle - visite des Mosquées de Mohamed Ali et Sultan Hassan, des Tombeaux des Mameluks, des quartiers indigènes et des Bazars de Khan Khalil.

3^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto au Musée Egyptien où l'on peut admirer de célèbres collections d'antiquités et des trésors provenant du Tombeau de Tout Ankh-Amon, puis l'île de Rodah, le Nilomètre, le Vieux Caire où l'on visite l'Eglise Copte et la vieille Synagogue de Ben Ezra.

Après-midi : libre.

Dans la soirée, transport jusqu'à la gare et départ pour Louxor à 20 h. 00 en wagons-lits (compartiments doubles). Dîner en train.

4^{me} JOUR : Arrivée à Louxor à 7 h. du matin. Transfert à l'hôtel - séjour en pension, chambres avec salle de bain.

Matin : Visite de la ville et du Temple de Louxor.

Après-midi : Visite en voiture du Temple de Karnak, des colosses de Ramses II, du Lac Sacré, du Pylône ptolémaïque de l'Avenue des Sphinx, etc...

5^{me} JOUR : Traversée du Nil et excursion de toute la journée à la Nécropole de Thèbes. Visite de la Vallée des Rois, des Tombeaux des diverses dynasties y compris celui de Tout Ankh-Amon, du Temple de Deir el Bahree.

Le déjeuner froid, emporté de l'hôtel, sera servi au Rest House.

Après-midi : visite du Tameseum, du Temple de Medinet Habou et des colosses de Memnon. Dîner à l'hôtel et transport jusqu'à la gare. Départ du train pour le Caire à 20 h. 55, Wagons-lits (compartiments doubles réservés).

6^{me} JOUR : Arrivée au Caire à 8 h. 00 du matin. Transfert à l'hôtel. Réservation de chambres avec salle de bain pour toute la journée et repas à l'hôtel.

Après dîner, transport en autocar jusqu'à l'aérodrome et départ par l'avion SABENA pour Bruxelles.

Prix forfaitaires (comprenant logement, nourriture et transports locaux prévus au programme) :

Séjour aux hôtels METROPOLITAN ou VICTORIA au Caire et LUXOR HOTEL à Louxor F.C. 5.100

Séjour aux hôtels SEMIRAMIS, CONTINENTAL ou HELIOPOLIS PALACE au Caire et WINTER PALACE à Louxor F.C. 6.000

Réduction :

a) Si le nombre de participants à ce programme atteint un minimum de 4, il sera remboursé à chaque participant, à l'arrivée au Caire, la contre-valeur de F.C. 450

b) Lorsque le Winter Palace est fermé, les passagers séjourneront au Luxor Hôtel et recevront un remboursement de F.C. 200

PROGRAMME N° 5

ARRIVÉE AU CAIRE PAR L'AVION SABENA

1^{er} JOUR :

2^{me} JOUR :

3^{me} JOUR :

Identique au programme n° 2.

4^{me} JOUR : **Matin :** Excursion en auto au Musée Egyptien où l'on peut admirer de célèbres collections d'antiquités et des trésors provenant du Tombeau de Tout Ankh Amon. **Après-midi :** libre.

Dans la soirée, transport jusqu'à la gare et départ pour Louxor à 20 h. 00 en wagons-lits (compartiments doubles). Dîner en train.

5^{me} JOUR : Arrivée à Louxor à 7 h. du matin. Transport jusqu'à l'hôtel - séjour en pension, chambres avec salle de bain.

Matin : Visite de la Ville et du Temple de Louxor.

Après-midi : Visite en voiture du Temple de Karnak, des Colosses de Ramses II, du Lac Sacré, du Pylône Ptolémaïque, de l'Avenue des Sphinx, etc.

6^{me} JOUR : Traversée du Nil et excursion toute la journée à la Nécropole de Thèbes. Visite de la Vallée des Rois, des Tombeaux des diverses dynasties y compris celui de Tout Ankh Amon, du Temple de Deir el Bahri. Le déjeuner froid, emporté de l'hôtel, sera servi au Rest House.

Après-midi : visite du Rameseum, du Temple de Medinet Habou et des Colosses de Memnon.

Dîner à l'hôtel et transport jusqu'à la gare. Départ du train pour le Caire à 20 h. 55, Wagons-lits (compartiments doubles réservés).

7^{me} JOUR : Arrivée au Caire à 8 h. du matin. Transport jusqu'à l'hôtel. Journée libre.

8^{me} JOUR : Excursion en auto au Musée de l'Art Arabe, à la Bibliothèque Nationale, aux Mosquées d'Ibn el Touloun et d'El Azhar.

Après-midi : libre.

Après dîner, transport en autocar jusqu'à l'aérodrome et départ par l'avion SABENA pour Bruxelles.

Prix forfaitaires (comprenant logement, nourriture et transports locaux prévus au programme) :

Séjour aux hôtels METROPOLITAN ou VICTORIA au Caire et LUXOR HOTEL à Louxor F.C. 6.300

Séjour aux hôtels SEMIRAMIS, CONTINENTAL ou HELIOPOLIS PALACE au Caire et WINTER PALACE à Louxor F.C. 7.300

Réduction :

a) Si le nombre de participants à ce programme atteint un minimum de 4, il sera remboursé à chaque participant, à l'arrivée au Caire, la contre-valeur de F.C. 600

b) Lorsque le Winter Palace est fermé, les passagers séjourneront au Luxor Hôtel et recevront un remboursement de F.C. 200

Top: Beautiful Katibe Falls, Katanga region. Upper Center: Native basket maker at work. Left, lower center: Coffee in Albert National Park. Right: Lower center: Modern office building, Leopoldville. Bottom: Tall Watuts dressed for their famous dance.



Passengers who wish to combine a visit to South and Central Africa with the Belgian Congo can connect with the above itinerary by SABENA service from Johannesburg to Leopoldville or to Elizabethville. Likewise, those who have visited Victoria Falls can connect with the above itinerary at Elizabethville. Details and fares on request.

23rd Day MUTWANGA, one of the most beautiful places in Eastern Congo, at the foot of the Ruwenzori range, fabled "Mountains of the Moon." Visit the country of Ishongo. To Mambasa via Beni. Visit the pygmy region.

24th Day Continue to Andulu.

25th Day To Paulis.

26th Day PAULIS. Witness the Mangbetu dances.

27th Day A day's motoring via Wamba to Km. 229.

28th Day Continue by motor to Stanleyville in the heart of Africa.

29th Day STANLEYVILLE. Visit the city and surroundings, including an excursion to the Wagemis fisheries and the Tshopo Falls.

30th Day Leave Stanleyville by SABENA plane via Tripoli or Cairo for Brussels.

31st Day Arrive Brussels and continue by SABENA transatlantic service.

32nd Day Arrive New York.

Tour No. 1 (Continued)

(Continued)

14th Day USUMBURA, largest city and chief port of Ruanda-Urundi, situated at the northern end of Lake Tanganyika. Arrive in the morning by automobile.

15th Day Continue by automobile to Costermansville.

16th Day and 17th Day COSTERMANSVILLE. Visit the city and surroundings of Costermansville, situated on Lake Kivu. The lake is 1,400 meters above sea level, surrounded by splendid mountains and dotted with numerous wooded islands. A visit will also be made to the native chieftain and to Shanguu to attend a presentation of the Watuts dances.

18th Day and 19th Day KISENYI, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Kivu at the foot of volcanic mountains. Reached from Costermansville on the first day via the magnificent mountain route.

20th Day ALBERT NATIONAL PARK. Continue by motor from Kisenyi along the sides of the Nyiragongo and Mikeno volcanoes to Albert National Park. Visit the Kuschuru River and Falls, continuing to Ruhudi Camp. An excursion will be made to the park where numerous elephant, hippopotamus and buffalo will be seen.

21st Day BUTEMBO. Reached by motor through the National Park and up the escarpment, with a view of Ruwenzori.

22nd Day ITURI FOREST. Continue the drive along the Ituri Forest with an opportunity to see the pygmies, hence to Beni for lunch.

23rd Day Continue in the afternoon to Mivumba. Morning on Lake Tanganyika. Disembark at Kigoma for a short drive to Ujiji, where Stanley found Livingstone.

1st Day Leave New York by SABENA DC-6 for the Atlantic crossing.

2nd Day Arrive Brussels, beautiful capital of Belgium. Balance of day at leisure.

3rd Day Leave Brussels by SABENA plane via Tripoli and Kano for Leopoldville.

4th Day and 5th Day LEOPOLDVILLE, capital of the Belgian Congo and administrative center of the colony. Arrive in the morning of the first day. During the stay in this city a half-day visit by private automobile will be made around the city, native quarter and the Corniches, where the view of the Congo River is superb.

6th Day Leave Leopoldville by SABENA plane for Elizabethville.

7th Day ELIZABETHVILLE, the industrial metropolis in the heart of the Congo's rich copper belt. A visit will be made by motor to the principal points of interest.

8th Day Leave Elizabethville by motor via the mining town of Jadoville through wild forest country to Kubo.

9th Day Continue via the Upemba National Park, game reserve abounding in game of all kinds. After a picnic lunch, continue through forest and hilly country to Mitwaba.

10th Day Leave Mitwaba through hilly country and dense forest to Manono. Afternoon free at Manono with opportunity to see the tin mines.

11th Day ALBERTVILLE, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika. Arrive by motor from Manono after crossing the wide Lunza River and traveling through hilly country.

12th Day LAKE TANGANYIKA, Africa's longest lake. Morning free at Albertville where a short drive is taken. In the afternoon embark on the lake steamer for the voyage to Usumbura. Night is spent on the lake steamer.

13th Day Morning on Lake Tanganyika. Disembark at Kigoma for a short drive to Ujiji, where Stanley found Livingstone.

Tour No. 1 34-Day Tour to the BELGIAN CONGO

GENERAL CONDITIONS

All Tour itineraries and dates may be affected by alterations in steamship, air or railroad services of the various countries, or by other causes. The right is reserved to withdraw any tour announced in this program and to make such alterations in the itinerary as may be found desirable for the convenience of the parties and the proper carrying out of the tours. The right is also reserved to decline to accept or retain any person as a member of any party at any time.

All fares shown are based on the present value of foreign currencies in relation to the United States dollar, and on current tariffs, and are subject to confirmation or adjustment (either way) when final payment for the tour is made.

All orders, tickets and coupons are issued by Thos. Cook & Son Incorporated, and/or Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and/or their Subsidiary and/or Associated Companies, upon the express condition that they shall not be in any way liable for any injury, damage, loss, accident, delay or irregularity which may be occasioned either by reason of any defect in any vehicle, or through the acts or defaults of any Company or persons engaged in conveying the passenger, or of any Hotel Proprietor or servant or of any other person engaged in carrying out the purpose for which all orders, tickets and coupons are issued, or otherwise in connection therewith. Such conveying, etc., is subject to the laws of the Country where the conveyance, etc., is provided.

Each such order, ticket or coupon is (or if more than one order, ticket or coupon, such several orders, tickets or coupons collectively, are) to be regarded as one contract by, or on behalf of, the particular Company or person named in it (or them).

Thos. Cook & Son Incorporated and/or Thos. Cook & Son, Ltd., and/or their Subsidiary and/or Associated Companies accept no responsibility for losses or additional expense due to delays or changes in train, steamer or other services, sickness, weather, strikes, war, quarantine, or other causes. All such losses or expenses will have to be borne by the passenger.

Baggage is at "owner's risk" throughout the tour(s). Insurance of Baggage is recommended. Small articles, coats, wraps, umbrellas, and other hand baggage are entirely under the care of the passenger, who is especially cautioned against the risk attached to these being left in conveyances when travelling and sightseeing.

All air transportation is subject to the "General Conditions of Carriage" of the carrier or carriers involved.

RESERVATIONS

Reservations for travel to and in Africa and for any of the tours outlined in this booklet may be made through any office of Thos. Cook & Son or through your local Travel Agent who represents Cook's. The tours are merely suggestions given to indicate the practical and most interesting routes of travel and are subject to alterations to suit individual requirements.

PASSPORTS AND VISAS. Information regarding necessary requirements will be furnished to all passengers at the time of booking.

FUNDS FOR TRAVEL. Travelers Cheques offer a most convenient and safe way of carrying your funds. You can obtain them through Cook's Offices, your Travel Agent, or your bank.

IMPORTANT

The demand for travel arrangements between America and Africa has greatly increased in the past two years, similarly hotels and transportation facilities within many parts of Africa are under heavy pressure during many seasons of the year. Those who plan to visit Africa should make plans far ahead.

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
1712 G St., N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
TELEPHONE: ME. 8-4000

THRILLING
UNFORGETTABLE

AIR
TOURS
to
AFRICA'S
WONDERLAND
THE BELGIAN CONGO
AND
SOUTH AFRICA

AFRICA'S WONDERLAND The Belgian Congo

3 PRACTICAL TRAVEL PLANS
with Extension Tours
to East Africa and South Africa



The Congo is the fabulous Africa . . . land of great lakes and mountains, of mighty rivers and vast jungle areas . . . land of legend, of strange native tribal customs . . . land of the mysterious pygmy people, of the giant Watuts . . . the Africa of Livingstone and Stanley, a wonderland of high adventure.

The heart of Africa is no longer remote from pleasure travel. SABENA's de luxe DC-6 airliners will take you from New York to Leopoldville, capital of the Belgian Congo, in only 33 flying hours. Today a tour of the Congo is as practical as a tour of Europe.

There are no hardships connected with travel in this amazing part of the world. Everywhere you will find a hospitable welcome. In the larger cities you stay at hotels with all modern conveniences. Attractive guest houses are available in the smaller places. You will motor along good roads or travel by comfortable lake or river steamers. You need not be an "intrepid adventurer" to follow the routes explored by Livingstone, Stanley and other daring men who only three generations ago described this vast region as "Darkest Africa."

In this folder you will find three practical travel plans for the Congo, which can be extended to East and South Africa, designed by Thos. Cook & Son, the world's largest and most experienced travel agency in cooperation with SABENA, the principal international air line serving the Belgian Congo. You can visit the Congo any time of the year. Due to the high altitude of most of the regions of outstanding travel-interest, climatic conditions are favorable for touring.

The tours, which are planned to cover a reasonable length of time, approximately one month of travel

from New York back to New York, include all of the major sights of the Congo: important and rapidly growing cities such as Leopoldville, near the mouth of the great River Nile; Stanleyville, principal port of the Upper River, and Elizabethville in the heart of the famous Katanga Copper Mining Region; Lake Tanganyika, Lake Kivu; the fabulous Mountains of the Moon; the Ituri Forest, home of the Pygmies; the magnificent Albert National Park, one of the world's finest wild life sanctuaries; the Ruanda-Urundi region of the Eastern Congo, land of the Watuts, seven-foot giants reputedly descended from the ancient Abyssinians. Wherever you go you will find the scenes and life of the Congo of absorbing interest. It is a unique travel-experience.

Extension Tours that may be conveniently fitted in with your Congo Tour will take you to Uganda, to the Source of the River Nile, to Kenya and Tanganyika with their vast Big Game reserves; to Kilimanjaro, Africa's loftiest mountain, to the Great Rift Valley and Serengeti Plains. Or you may continue down to South Africa, visiting the amazing Victoria Falls; Kruger National Park, largest of all wild life sanctuaries; bustling Johannesburg, a modern metropolis of gold mining; Kimberley, the city of the diamond; Pretoria, Capital of the Union of South Africa; beautiful Capetown; Durban, handsome resort city on the shores of the Indian Ocean; the Valley of a Thousand Hills; interesting Native Reserves and innumerable other highlights of travel.

Thos. Cook & Son's chain of offices throughout Africa cooperating with those of SABENA will render every possible service, assuring you a well planned and carefully carried out tour in this most fascinating part of the world . . . AFRICA.

VIA
SABENA
BELGIAN AIRLINES

Tour No 2

34-Day Tour to the BELGIAN CONGO



- 1st Day** Leave New York by SABENA DC-6 for the Atlantic crossing.
- 2nd Day** Arrive Brussels, beautiful capital of Belgium. Balance of day at leisure.
- 3rd Day** Leave Brussels by SABENA plane via Cairo or Tripoli for Stanleyville.
- 4th Day through 6th Day** STANLEYVILLE, in the heart of Africa. Arrive in the morning of the first day. During the stay in Stanleyville a visit will be made of the city and surroundings, including an excursion to the Wagenias fisheries and the Tsohopo Falls.
- 7th Day** A day's motoring in the Congo Forest and by ferry across the Lindi River to Nia Nia.
- 8th Day** By motor via Wamba to Paulis.
- 9th Day** PAULIS. Visit the village of a chief Mangbetu.
- 10th Day** By motor via Andudu, center for the capture of okapis, where will be seen other wild animals in captivity. Continue via Nduye in the pygmy region to Mambassa.
- 11th Day** Motor to Bunia where the night is spent.
- 12th Day and 13th Day** Continue to Mutwanga, one of the most beautiful places in the Eastern Congo, at the foot of the Ruwenzori range, fabled "Mountains of the Moon." One day at leisure.
- 14th Day** ITURI FOREST. Motor via Beni with an opportunity to see the pygmies, continuing along the Ituri Forest to Butembo.
- 15th Day** ALBERT NATIONAL PARK. Reached by motor along the escarpment, with a view of Ruwenzori, to Ruindi Camp where the night is spent. Numerous elephant, hippopotamus and buffalo will be seen.
- 16th Day** Continue by motor along the sides of the Mikeno and Nyiragongo volcanoes to Kisenyi.
- 17th Day** KISENYI, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Kivu at the foot of volcanic mountains. Day at leisure.
- 18th Day** Leave Kisenyi by motor via Kabgaye. Visit the museum of native art and history, thence to Astrida.
- 19th Day** ASTRIDA. Visit the arboretum and the interesting agricultural and fruit station of Rubona.
- 20th Day** Continue by road, which affords splendid panoramas of the country, to Usumbura where a visit is made to the Hindu quarters of the town.

- 21st Day** USUMBURA. Day of rest in the largest city and chief port of Ruanda-Urundi, situated at the northern end of Lake Tanganyika.
- 22nd Day** By motor to Costermansville through the Ruzizi Plain and along the mountain road.
- 23rd Day** COSTERMANSVILLE, on Lake Kivu. Visit the city and surroundings. The Lake is 1,400 meters above sea level, surrounded by splendid mountains and dotted with numerous wooded islands.
- 24th Day** Leave by motor along the beautiful escarpment of Kamanioia to Uvira on Lake Tanganyika.
- 25th Day** Continue along the lake shore road via Fizi to Albertville.
- 26th Day** MANONA. Reached by motor with a stop made en route for picnic lunch.
- 27th Day** UPEMBA NATIONAL PARK, a game reserve abounding in game of all kinds, is the route followed to reach Kiubo for the night.
- 28th Day** Continue by motor through the wild forest country and the mining town of Jadotville to Elizabethville.
- 29th Day** ELIZABETHVILLE, the industrial metropolis in the heart of the Congo's rich copper belt. A visit will be made by motor to the principal points of interest.
- 30th Day** Leave Elizabethville by SABENA plane for Leopoldville.
- 31st Day** LEOPOLDVILLE, capital of the Belgian Congo and administrative center of the colony. A half-day visit by private automobile will be made around the city, native quarter and the Corniche where the view of the Congo River is superb.
- 32nd Day** Leave Leopoldville by SABENA plane via Lisbon for Brussels.
- 33rd Day** Arrive Brussels and continue by SABENA transatlantic service.
- 34th Day** Arrive New York.

Note

After visit to the Congo, those desirous of visiting South and Central Africa could follow the above itinerary around to Elizabethville, thence to Victoria Falls or by SABENA service to Johannesburg.

Details and fares on request.

Helpful Hints

what to take... what to wear... what to do...

Visas:

A visa is required to enter the Belgian Congo, and must be obtained through the Belgian Consulate.

Health Requirements:

- (a) Vaccination against smallpox and yellow fever and a general health certificate are obligatory.
- (b) Before leaving for your African tour it is suggested that you consult your doctor as to what type of preventive against malaria you should use (atabrine or quinine).

Monetary System:

The Belgian Congo franc enjoys the same exchange rate as the Belgian franc: \$1.00 equals B.C.Fr. 50. U. S. dollars of course, are acceptable and may be cashed without difficulty in all the leading centers in the Belgian Congo.

Transportation:

For long distances within the Belgian Congo SABENA's network is the most comfortable way of traveling.

Hotel and Accommodations:

Hotel accommodations, in general, are acceptable and clean, but not de luxe. In the majority of hotels and guest houses, rooms with private bath are obtainable. Hotel reservations should be made well ahead of time, as in some of the out-of-the-way places, the guest houses or hotels available have only 5, 6, 10, or 20 rooms.

Food:

In the majority of the big cities the food is excellent and in the out-of-the-way places it is adequate and good.

Climate:

Regions close to the equator have a steady climate; rain falls regularly during the whole year. North and south of the equator the seasons show a marked difference. In these regions there are two seasons: rainy and dry.

In the Southern Hemisphere the dry season:

from May to September.

In the Northern Hemisphere the dry season:

from December to February.

The average annual temperature varies from 68, 77, 83 to 98 Fahrenheit, depending on the region.

Swimming and Sunbathing:

It is suggested that you avoid swimming in lakes and rivers unless you have consulted the local authorities. Sunbathing may have extremely disagreeable after effects. Avoid exposure any length of time, and always wear a head-cover even on cloudy days.

Hunting and Fishing:

Firearms, if you bring them with you, will have to be declared and deposits made. Hunting trips must be officially organized and have to be cleared with local authorities.

Fishing with rod and line is generally authorized without any formalities in all territories, except in certain preserves.

Mountaineering:

Such as the ascension of the Ruwenzori, is not to be undertaken unless this is organized, and you have the local guides with you.

Albert National Park:

While staying at the Camp de la Ruindi, do not wander off the trail alone. All expeditions in the Albert Park are to be organized under the supervision of competent guides.

The permit to take and use cameras in the National Park of the Belgian Congo is free of charge.

The permit for amateurs to take and use motion picture cameras is subject to the previous payment of a tax of B.C.Fr. 200 per camera.

Clothing:

Do not load yourself down with elaborate outfits of tropical type. In certain areas, nights are cool.

WHAT THE LADY SHOULD TAKE: Wardrobe suggestions: Light weight suits, cotton dresses, practical footwear, cotton slacks (shorts are not recommended for ladies in the Belgian Congo).

WHAT THE GENTLEMAN SHOULD TAKE: Slacks, sport shirts, shorts—white or khaki, cotton corduroy slacks, adequate footwear, light raincoat. White Palm Beach for evening wear is not essential but recommended and may be pleasant to have with you when in certain centers, such as Leopoldville, Stanleyville, Elizabethville, or Costermansville.

Laundry:

Laundry facilities are available everywhere, and in the hotels and guest houses, its prompt delivery is a constant pleasant surprise. The cost is extremely reasonable.

Cosmetics and Pharmaceutical Products:

Internationally-known cosmetic and pharmaceutical products may be found in all the important cities.

Films:

(a) To avoid the payment of customs duty on entering the Congo, and on return to Belgium, tourists should register their cameras before leaving the United States. All customs offices in Belgium and the Congo are empowered to ratify cameras, however.

(b) Tourists may declare the unused films which they take with them as being in temporary transit, but it is optional for them to declare them as being for use if they do not wish to be held up by complication of the usual transit formalities.

(c) Tourists are advised to declare the used films which they possess when entering the Colony as being in ordinary transit (direct) and to send them by post to the countries where they are to be developed. A permit from the Postmaster General affixed to the transit document approving the shipment abroad of the parcel containing the films will be accepted by the Collector of Customs Duty as constituting a receipt, which will enable the tourist to recover the security which he has deposited.

Films are obtainable in the cities and centers. *It is, however, recommended that you bring your own supply*, as there are so many interesting and exotic scenes to photograph that you will easily double your usual quota of pictures and films. Do not forget that when you get back from your trip, your family and friends will not give you any peace until you substantiate your travel tales with photographic proof.

Sun Helmets:

Sun helmets are not necessary. Straw hats are generally worn, but as a matter of fact, any headwear will do and is advisable.

Sun Glasses:

Sun glasses are recommended.

Beverages:

Beverages of every kind and description are obtainable in hotels, guest houses, and liquor stores. Do not drink tap water unless it is indicated as drinkable water. Do not drink milk offered to you by the natives unless boiled or sterilized.

Flashlight:

A good flashlight and a couple of extra batteries are good to have with you.

A Land of Contrasts

Primitive People... Strange Animals... Modern Comforts...

● The Congo is a fabulous land of extreme contrasts, from its modern cities to the primitive native villages where strange tribal life and customs defy all the influences of civilization.

● Most of the "zoo animals" are residents of the Congo, including the rare okapi and the powerful gorilla. Exotic birds and waterfowl abound, and everywhere there is a profusion of lovely and unusual wildflowers.

● Scenically, the Congo is unsurpassed anywhere in the world. Towering mountains, majestic waterfalls, lovely clear lakes, active volcanoes, raging rivers, lush lowlands and dense forests all will contribute to your unforgettable memories of this remarkable land.

● Here are trips that cannot help being the most exciting of a lifetime. Equatorial Africa has always had a magic fascination to the adventurous... yet today it can be reached by SABENA Airlines in a matter of hours instead of weeks or months... and can be enjoyed without hardships or lack of modern comforts and conveniences.



● SABENA's luxurious DC-6 airliners cross the Atlantic and fly to the Congo at over-weather altitudes, high above weather disturbances, to give you an easy, enjoyable trip. Cabins are pressurized for your greater comfort, and cabin temperatures are carefully controlled. Nothing is overlooked that will contribute to your appreciation of SABENA's excellent continental service. Meals are a delight; wines among the best.

Tour No 3 33-Day Tour to the BELGIAN CONGO



- 1st Day** Leave New York by SABENA DC-6 for the Atlantic crossing.
- 2nd Day** Arrive Brussels, beautiful capital of Belgium. Balance of day at leisure.
- 3rd Day** Leave Brussels by SABENA plane via Cairo or Tripoli for Stanleyville.
- 4th Day through 6th Day** STANLEYVILLE, in the heart of Africa. Arrive in the morning of the first day. During the stay in Stanleyville a tour will be made of the city and surroundings, including an excursion to the Wagenias fisheries and the Tsohopo Falls.
- 7th Day** Leave Stanleyville by SABENA plane for Elizabethville.
- 8th Day** ELIZABETHVILLE, the industrial metropolis in the heart of the Congo's rich copper belt. A visit will be made by motor to the principal points of interest.
- 9th Day** Leave Elizabethville by motor via the mining town of Jadotville through wild forest country to Kiubo.
- 10th Day** Continue via the Upeмба National Park, game reserve abounding in game of all kinds, continue through forest and hilly country to Mitwaba.
- 11th Day** Leave Mitwaba through hilly country and dense forest to Manono. Afternoon free at Manono with opportunity to see the tin mines.
- 12th Day** ALBERTVILLE, on the western shore of Lake Tanganyika. Arrive by motor from Manono after crossing the wide Luvua River and through hilly country. Leave by steamer across the lake.

- 13th Day** LAKE TANGANYIKA, Africa's longest lake. Arrive at Kigoma for a short drive to Ujiji where Stanley found Livingstone.
- 14th Day** ASTRIDA, in the Land of Giant Watusi, is reached by motor via Usumbura.
- 15th Day** Continue by automobile to Costermansville.
- 16th Day and 17th Day** COSTERMANSVILLE. Visit the city and surroundings of Costermansville, situated on Lake Kivu. The lake is 1,400 meters above sea level, surrounded by splendid mountains and dotted with numerous wooded islands. A visit will also be made to the native chieftain and to Shangugu to attend a presentation of the Watusi dances.
- 18th Day and 19th Day** KISENYI, situated at the northern extremity of Lake Kivu at the foot of volcanic mountains, is reached from Costermansville on the first day via the magnificent mountain route.
- 20th Day** ALBERT NATIONAL PARK. Continue by motor from Kisenyi along the sides of the Nyiragongo and Mikeno volcanoes to Albert National Park. Visit the Rutshuru River and Falls, continuing to Ruindi Camp. An excursion will be made to the park where numerous elephant, hippopotamus and buffalo will be seen.
- 21st Day** BUTEMBO. Reached by motor through the National Park and up the escarpment, with a view of Ruwenzori.
- 22nd Day** ITURI FOREST. Motor via Beni and continue through the Ituri Forest, equatorial jungle home of the pygmies, thence to Mutwanga for the night.
- 23rd Day** MUTWANGA. Day of leisure on the western slopes of the legendary "Mountains of the Moon."

- 24th Day** Continue by motor via Kazinga Channel to Kichwamba, situated on a bluff overlooking the plains where elephant and buffalo wander freely.
- 25th Day** FORT PORTAL. Reached by motor from Kichwamba along the eastern slopes of the Ruwenzori.
- 26th Day** Continue by motor through typical Uganda scenery to Kampala.
- 27th Day** KAMPALA, commercial hub of the Uganda Protectorate. Visit local markets and other points of interest, including the Tomb of the Mutesa, the Cathedrals and Makerere College.
- 28th Day** Motor to Entebbe and leave by SABENA plane for Costermansville.
- 29th Day** COSTERMANSVILLE. At leisure.
- 30th Day** Fly by SABENA plane to Leopoldville.
- 31st Day** Leave Leopoldville by SABENA plane via Lisbon for Brussels.
- 32nd Day** Arrive Brussels and continue by SABENA transatlantic service.
- 33rd Day** Arrive New York.

Note

By following the above itinerary around to Entebbe on the 28th Day, passengers can then proceed into Kenya by plane to Nairobi, thence into Ethiopia or the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan via Khartoum, and via Cairo into Europe.

Arrangements can also be made to proceed over the above itinerary to Kampala, thence to Ripon Falls, source of the Nile, before proceeding to Nairobi.

The itinerary can be planned to fly from New York via Brussels, thence via Cairo, and visit Kenya and the Uganda Protectorate, making the Congo visit in the reverse direction.

Details and fares on request.

ROUND-TRIP RATES

for tours from New York to THE BELGIAN CONGO

Arranged by Thos. Cook & Son in cooperation with
SABENA Belgian Airlines

See Tour Folder, "Air Tours to Africa's Wonderlands,"
for General Conditions.

STANDARD CLASS				TOURIST CLASS		
AIR TRANSPORTATION				AIR TRANSPORTATION		
TOUR 1 ON SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$2176.00	\$1250.00	\$ 925.00	2176.00	\$1250.00	\$ 925.00
Air fare.....	1437.50	1437.50	1437.50	1255.35	1255.35	1255.35
	\$3613.50	\$2687.50	\$2362.50	\$3431.35	\$2505.35	\$2180.35
OFF SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$2176.00	\$1250.00	\$ 925.00	\$2176.00	\$1250.00	\$ 925.00
Air fare.....	1335.75	1335.75	1335.75	1186.35	1186.35	1186.35
	\$3511.75	\$2585.75	\$2260.75	\$3362.35	\$2436.35	\$2111.35
TOUR 2 ON SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$2421.00	\$1380.00	\$1035.00	\$2421.00	\$1380.00	\$1035.00
Air fare.....	1437.50	1437.50	1437.50	1255.35	1255.35	1255.35
	\$3858.50	\$2817.50	\$2472.50	\$3676.35	\$2635.35	\$2290.35
OFF SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$2421.00	\$1380.00	\$1035.00	\$2421.00	\$1380.00	\$1035.00
Air fare.....	1335.75	1335.75	1335.75	1186.35	1186.35	1186.35
	\$3756.75	\$2715.75	\$2370.75	\$3607.35	\$2566.35	\$2221.35
TOUR 3 ON SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$1977.00	\$1173.00	\$ 922.00	\$1977.00	\$1173.00	\$ 922.00
Air fare.....	1592.20	1592.20	1592.20	1435.60	1435.65	1435.60
	\$3569.20	\$2765.20	\$2514.20	\$3412.60	\$2608.65	\$2357.60
OFF SEASON						
	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>	<i>One person</i>	<i>Each of 2</i>	<i>Each of 3</i>
Ground portion..	\$1977.00	\$1173.00	\$ 922.00	\$1977.00	\$1173.00	\$ 922.00
Air fare.....	1490.45	1490.45	1490.45	1366.60	1366.60	1366.60
	\$3467.45	\$2663.45	\$2412.45	\$3343.60	\$2539.60	\$2288.60

NOTE: The above fares are based on one person occupying a single room, two persons sharing a double room, three persons sharing one single and one double room.

FARES FOR CONGO TOURS INCLUDE:

TRANSPORTATION: By SABENA Belgian Airlines and affiliated carriers, as specified in the itineraries. In Africa, by private automobile with European driver. Minimum-rate berth on Tanganyika lake steamer.

HOTELS: First Class or best available, with private bath where obtainable. Three table d'hote meals daily.

SIGHTSEEING: As specified in the itineraries including entrance fees to places visited.

TAXES: As at present levied locally by governmental or municipal authorities.

TRANSFERS: Of passengers and their hand baggage in Europe and in Africa (including two pieces of hand luggage not exceeding 66 pounds per person) between piers and city air-terminals to hotels and vice versa. (Fees and/or tips at piers and air-terminals to porters who handle the baggage of the traveler are not included and are a matter for personal disbursement by the traveler.)

THOS. COOK & SON REPRESENTATIVES: At points where such representatives are on duty their services are included without extra charge.

BAGGAGE: Thos. Cook & Son takes reasonable care to provide during the tour for the handling of ordinary baggage through customary and available facilities, but at the owner's risk and without any liability on the part of Thos. Cook & Son for damage, loss or pilferage, however caused. It is recommended that all baggage be insured against damage, loss or pilferage. Baggage Insurance may be purchased at Thos. Cook & Son Offices or through your travel agent.

THE FARES DO NOT INCLUDE:

The cost of passports, visas, medical certificates, etc.; gratuities to hotel servants and to chauffeurs; gratuities to airline porters; wines, liquors, mineral waters or other beverages such as tea and coffee when not included in the regular menu; laundry and similar items, or personal disbursements. Also not included are all landing and embarkation taxes. Cable charges incurred in the confirmation of African reservations will be for the account of the passenger.

Note: The fares quoted are based on rates of exchange and tariffs in effect on November 1, 1952 and, in case of any marked increase or decrease in the cost of foreign currencies or tariffs before final payment is made, Thos. Cook & Son reserves the right to alter the tour prices accordingly.

DIAGRAM SHOWING ROUND-TRIP ON-SEASON AND OFF-SEASON PERIODS FOR STANDARD AND TOURIST CLASS

Validity, One Year

	JAN	FEB	MAR	APR	MAY	JUNE	JULY	AUG	SEPT	OCT	NOV	DEC
EASTBOUND AND WESTBOUND	OFF SEASON			ON SEASON						OFF SEASON		

On-Season fares are effective Eastbound and Westbound from April 1 until Oct. 31

Off-Season fares are effective Eastbound and Westbound from Nov. 1 until Mar. 31

INFORMATION (Continued)

SEA-AIR AGREEMENTS

We have a Sea-Air agreement with BOAC, K.L.M., and Pan American whereby a passenger is entitled to a 10% discount on the air service and ours if a complete round-trip ticket is purchased before the initial departure.

SOUTH AFRICAN CUSTOMS

Every new article must be declared on the South African Customs Declaration Form before arriving at destination. Every article is dutiable. Used household effects, up to a maximum of £400, are dutiable but rebatable for settlers. Union of South Africa Dept. of Customs: 44 Whitehall Street, New York City.

STEWARDESS

African Enterprise and *African Endeavor* carry a Stewardess.

TRAVELERS CHECKS

It is suggested that passengers use Travelers Checks and Letters of Credit. A small supply of United States currency in small denominations is recommended. No personal checks will be cashed on board our vessels. The quantity of any currency brought into the Union of South Africa is not restricted. Travellers leaving the Union of South Africa may take out the following: South African Bank Notes—£20 per person; Bank of England Notes—Any amount; Other currencies, including U. S. dollar bills—£10 per person.

VISAS

It is necessary for all passengers to obtain, before departing from the United States, a visa for the Union of South Africa from the Embassy of the Union of South Africa, Washington, D. C., Consul of the Union of South Africa, 655 Madison Avenue, New York City, or from the British Consul nearest to the passenger's place of residence. Visas for travel in British West and East Africa are obtainable from British Passport Control, 630 Fifth Ave., New York City or from the British Consul nearest to the passenger's residence. For travel in Portuguese East and West Africa, a visa must be obtained from the Consulate General of Portugal, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City, or from the Portuguese Consul nearest to the passenger's place of residence. For travel in French West Africa, a visa is secured from the French Consulate, 610 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Visas for travel in the Republic of Liberia should be secured from the Liberian Consulate, 220 Broadway, New York City. For travel in the Belgian Congo, visas should be secured from the Belgian Consulate, 630 Fifth Avenue, New York City. Elsewhere, apply to local Government Representative.

FARRELL LINES

INCORPORATED

26 Beaver Street, New York 4, N. Y.
327 So. La Salle St. 1740 Book Bldg.
Chicago 4, Ill. Detroit 26, Mich.

General European Agent

JOHN T. RENNIE, SON & COMPANY
1 Bury Court, St. Mary Axe, London, E.C.3

SOUTH AFRICA

Principal Agent

DURBAN

JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS, 394 Smith Street

Agents

CAPE TOWN

JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
Seaward House, Dock Road, P. O. Box 4847

PORT ELIZABETH

EDWARD SEARLE & Co., (Pty.) Ltd., Strand Street

EAST LONDON

JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS, P. O. Box 30

JOHANNESBURG

JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS
Loveday House, Marshall Street

LOURENÇO MARQUES

JOHN T. RENNIE & SONS, P. O. Box 351

BEIRA

ALLEN, WACK & SHEPHERD, LTD., P. O. Box 270

WALVIS BAY

MANN, GEORGE & Co. (S.W.A.) LTD.

EAST AFRICA

Principal Agent

MOMBASA

STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD.,
P. O. Box 323

Agents

TANGA

BIRD Co. (AFRICA) LTD.

ZANZIBAR

SMITH, MACKENZIE & Co., LTD., P. O. Box 92

DAR-ES-SALAAM

STEAMSHIP AND GENERAL AGENCIES, LTD., P. O. Box 277

WEST AFRICA

General Agent

LAGOS

SOCIETE COMMERCIALE DE L'OUEST AFRICAINE

Agents

ACCRA, DAKAR, DUALA,

FREETOWN and TAKORADI

SOCIETE COMMERCIALE DE L'OUEST AFRICAINE

LOBITO and LUANDA

SOCIEDADE LUSO-AMERICANA, LDA.

MATADI

NIEUWE AFRIKAANSCH E HANDELS VENNOOTSCHAP

MONROVIA

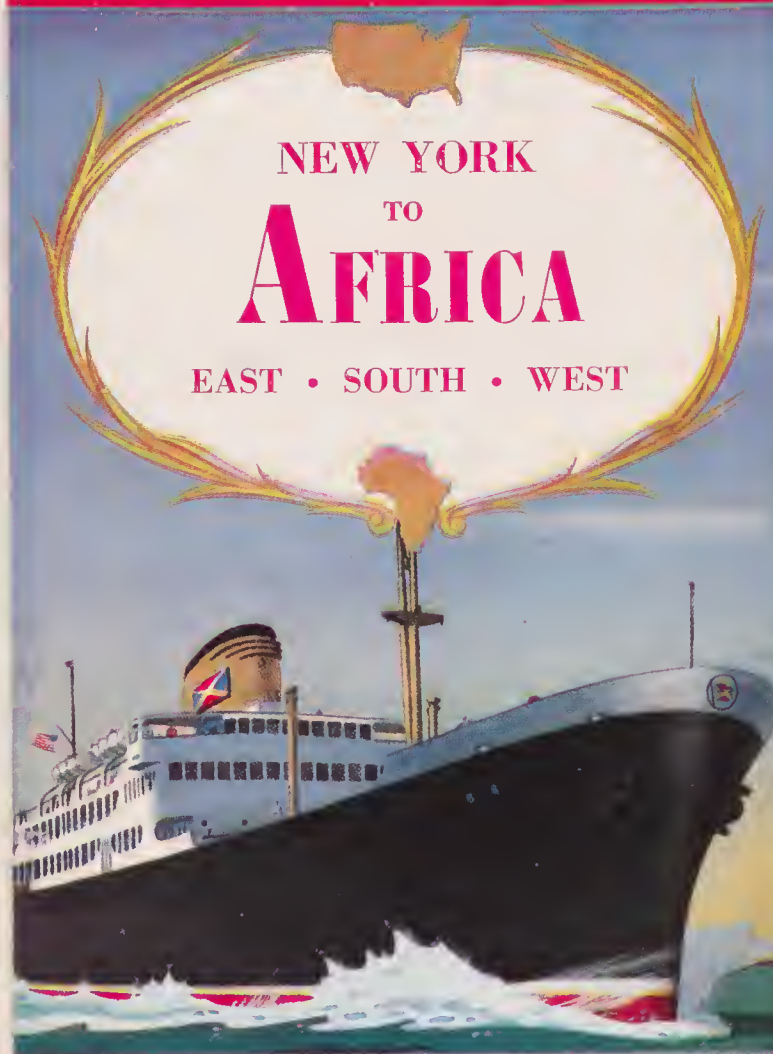
FARRELL LINES INCORPORATED, P. O. Box 102

POINTE NOIRE

COMPAGNIE COMMERCIALE SANGHA OUBANGUI

Printed in U.S.A.

PASSENGER FARES and General Information



INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION

1712 G ST., N. W. WASHINGTON, D. C.
TELEPHONE: ME. 8-4000

FARRELL LINES

INFORMATION

AUTOMOBILES

Special rates on automobiles accompanying passengers. Rates on application.

BAGGAGE

Passengers should limit the articles in their luggage to necessary wearing apparel and toilet articles. Each passenger is allowed 300 pounds of baggage free of charge. Any excess over the quantity allowed free, will be charged for at the rate of six cents a pound. Moving picture films, cartridges, and other dangerous articles must not be enclosed in baggage under any circumstances. Passengers should have their baggage marked "State-room," "Baggage Room," or "Not Wanted." Each article of baggage should be tagged showing the name, cabin number, and port of debarkation of the passenger. Suitable labels and tags will be furnished by the Company. Baggage being sent to the ship should be forwarded direct to the Pier at the Foot of 33rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., CHARGES PREPAID. Baggage will be accepted at the Pier one week before sailing. The Baggage Room on the ships is accessible to the passenger during the voyage.

BAGGAGE INSURANCE

As the Company's liability is strictly limited, it is strongly recommended that passengers insure their baggage whenever practicable, as, in the event of loss or damage to baggage, the Company cannot, under any circumstances, accept any liability beyond the amount specified on its ship contract ticket.

CHILDREN

Children's fares are listed in Tariffs. Cribs are carried for young children. Baby foods are supplied.

CONDITIONS

Tickets are sold subject to the regulations printed herein and to the contract terms printed in our "Ticket or Contract for Passage." If a passenger cancels after a ticket is issued, we will endeavor to sell for passenger's account.

DECK CHAIRS

Steamer deck chairs and cushions are provided. There is no charge. Apply to the Steward.

DELAYS

Published dates of sailing and arrivals are subject to change without notice, and the passengers will have no claim against the Company for delays, expenses, or other loss caused by change of sailing or arrival dates due to the loading or discharging of cargo, or other causes.

DOCTOR

S. S. AFRICAN ENTERPRISE and S. S. AFRICAN ENDEAVOR carry a physician. All other vessels operated by us having accommodations for a maximum of twelve passengers do not carry physicians or medical personnel.

A physical examination may be required to determine the health or condition of a prospective passenger.

GUNS AND AMMUNITION

South Africa—Government allows each adult 2 guns and 200 rounds of ammunition.

British East Africa—An Import License is required to carry guns and ammunition into British Territory. Arrangements should be made before sailing by writing to the Commissioner of Police of the territory of destination. Liberia, West Africa—Each adult allowed 1 gun and 100 rounds of ammunition. Declaration must be made to the War Department in Liberia for an Import Permit.

HEALTH AND VACCINATION CERTIFICATES

All passengers must have a smallpox immunization certificate with reactions noted. The Consul of the country concerned should be queried for additional health certificate requirements.

IMMIGRATION FORMS

All non U. S. citizen passengers should have in their possession a Form 257 a (Non-Immigrant Visa), or an I-94 Form, or Form I-132 (Re-entry Permit). If the passenger has none of these forms in his possession, it will be necessary for us to see his passport. These forms shall be surrendered to the Passenger Dept. at the time of embarkation.

LAUNDRY

African Enterprise and *African Endeavor* are equipped with a modern laundry. Current prices prevail.

LIQUOR

African Enterprise and *African Endeavor* are equipped with bars. No bars on cargo vessels, but ginger ale, club soda, and colas are for sale.

PASSPORTS

All passengers, regardless of nationality, must provide themselves with a passport of the country of which they are subjects. Citizens of the United States should apply to a clerk of a Federal or State Court having authority to naturalize aliens. In New York City, applications should be made to Passport Agency, 45 Broadway, or Passport Agency, 630 Fifth Avenue.

PETS

Pets will be carried at owner's risk and not be allowed in staterooms. Rates on application. Passengers must supply food and kennels except on the passenger ships where a limited number of kennels will be furnished.

Pets are subject to quarantine and other regulations of the country, colony, etc. The Consul should be consulted.

PIER

All ships sail from the Pier at the Foot of 33rd Street, Brooklyn, N. Y., which is near the 36th St. Express Station on the B.M.T. Subway Line. Telephone: SOUTH 8-1035.

PORTER SERVICE

Porter Service to and from cars at the pier, furnished through courtesy of Farrell Lines.

QUESTIONNAIRE FORM

It will be necessary for the prospective passenger to fill out and return the questionnaire form provided before his ticket will be issued.

RE-ENTRY PERMITS

Citizens of foreign countries who have previously been legally admitted into the United States for permanent residence and are departing for a temporary foreign stay with expectations of returning to the United States, should secure a re-entry permit at least thirty days before intended departure. Passengers must apply in person to the United States Immigration Service nearest them. At New York City, applications may be filed at 70 Columbus Avenue.

RESERVATIONS

A 25% deposit is necessary to confirm reservations. Balances are payable one month in advance of sailing.

ROUND-TRIP AND RETURN TICKETS

A reduction of 10% is allowed on purchase of round-trip tickets; return portion of which is valid for one year. Purchasers of one-way tickets will enjoy a 10% reduction on the ticket applicable to the return voyage only, provided (1) they embark within one year of the date of commencement of the initial voyage; (2) they produce the copy of the original steamer ticket. This 10% applies interchangeably with our West, South and East Africa Services.

SAILING INFORMATION

All passengers booked on cargo vessels must telephone our New York Office at 4 p.m. the day before sailing for the embarkation hour and sailing hour of their vessel.

SAILING PERMITS

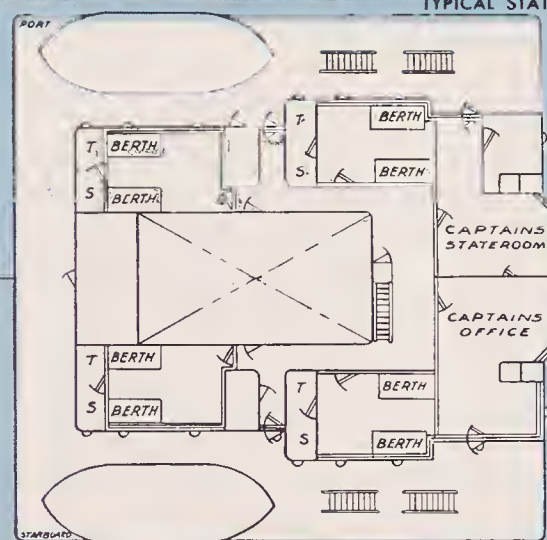
All persons except United States citizens must secure a sailing permit (income tax certificate) before departure. Sailing permits may be secured from local United States Internal Revenue offices or in New York at 292 Madison Avenue, Room 500, Corner 41st Street.



TYPICAL STATEROOM



*LOUNGE (forward view)

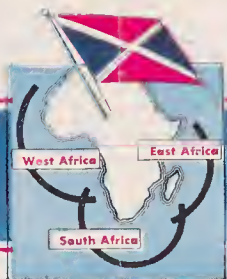


*LOUNGE (side view)

FARRELL LINERS—C-2 TYPE

- AFRICAN GLEN
- AFRICAN PILOT
- AFRICAN PILGRIM
- AFRICAN PATRIOT
- AFRICAN GLADE
- AFRICAN GROVE
- AFRICAN SUN*
- AFRICAN DAWN*

DINING ROOM



PASSENGER FARES

PASSENGER FARES

TO SOUTH AFRICA
AFRICAN ENTERPRISE—AFRICAN ENDEAVOR

	Capetown	Port Elizabeth	*East London	Durban	Lourenco Marques	*Mombasa
Exclusive Use	\$ 950.00	\$ 970.00	\$ 985.00	\$ 1005.00	\$ 1020.00	\$ 1065.00
2 in Room Basis	750.00	770.00	785.00	805.00	820.00	865.00
3 in Room Basis	650.00	670.00	685.00	705.00	720.00	765.00

*If Calls Are Made

SOUTH AND EAST AFRICA

AFRICAN STAR, AFRICAN PLANET
AFRICAN CRESCENT, AFRICAN RAINBOW
AFRICAN MOON AND AFRICAN LIGHTNING

Basis 2 or 3 in a Room

	AFRICAN STAR, AFRICAN PLANET AFRICAN CRESCENT, AFRICAN RAINBOW AFRICAN MOON AND AFRICAN LIGHTNING	AFRICAN SUN and AFRICAN DAWN
Capetown	\$ 550.00	\$ 475.00
Port Elizabeth	570.00	495.00
East London	585.00	510.00
Durban	605.00	530.00
Lourenco Marques	620.00	545.00
Reira	635.00	560.00
Dar-Es-Salaam	640.00	565.00
Zanzibar	650.00	575.00
Tanga	660.00	585.00
Mombasa	665.00	590.00
Tanga (Via Mombasa)	680.00	605.00
Zanzibar (Via Mombasa)	690.00	615.00
Dar-Es-Salaam (Via Mombasa)	700.00	625.00

CHILDREN'S FARES

Up to 3 years (inclusive).....quarter fare
4 years to 9 years (inclusive).....half fare
10 years or over.....full fare

WEST AFRICA

AFRICAN GLEN, AFRICAN PILOT, AFRICAN PILGRIM,
AFRICAN PATRIOT, AFRICAN GLADE, AFRICAN GROVE

Regular service by modern CARGO vessels carrying twelve (12) passengers to Dakar, Freetown, Monrovia, Takoradi, Accra, Lagos/Apapa, Duala, Pointe Noire, Matadi, Luanda, Lobito, and other ports. Also calling at Canary Islands and Cape Verde Islands.

Basis 2 or 3 in a Room

	via	
	Northern Route	Southern Route
Dakar	\$ 375.00	—
Freetown	375.00	—
Monrovia	375.00	—
Takoradi	450.00	\$600.00
Accra	450.00	600.00
Lagos/Apapa	475.00	575.00
Duala	525.00	—
Pointe Noire	—	525.00
Matadi	—	525.00
Luanda	—	525.00
Lobito	—	525.00

CHILDREN'S FARES

Under one year of age.....quarter fare
One to 9 years (inclusive).....half fare
10 years or over.....full fare

Reduced fares for children not applicable on exclusive use of room.

All fares quoted are one way for each passenger. Rates subject to change without notice.

Port taxes, where applicable, will be for account of passenger.

NOTES: In cabins accommodating a fourth passenger, the extra passenger will be charged the regular minimum rate less 10%. In the case of children, the youngest child's fare less 10% will be charged.

This cancels and supersedes all previous issues.

Effective January 1, 1953



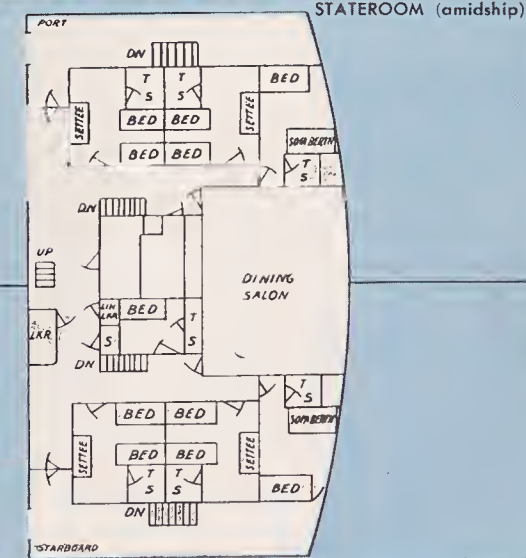
DINING ROOM



STATEROOM (amidship)

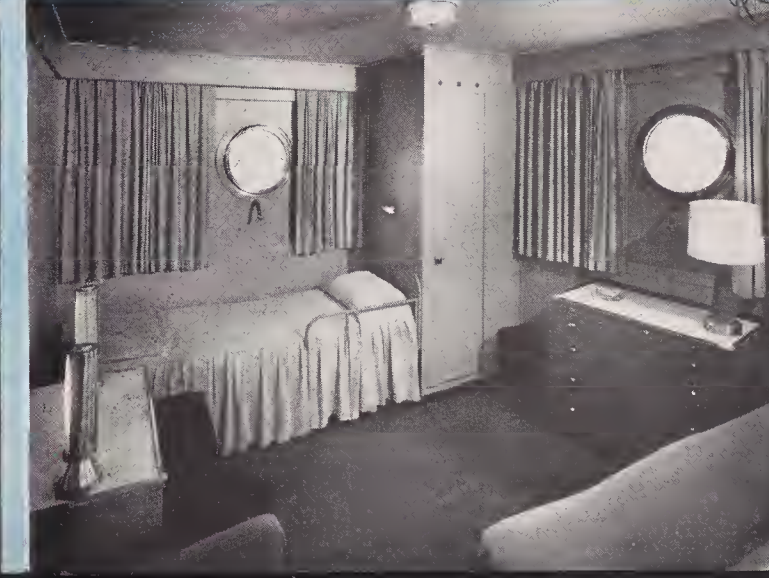
FARRELL LINERS—C-3 TYPE

- AFRICAN STAR
- AFRICAN PLANET
- AFRICAN CRESCENT
- AFRICAN RAINBOW
- AFRICAN MOON
- AFRICAN LIGHTNING



LOUNGE

STATEROOM (forward)



17 H 55

**A NOS PASSAGERS
AAN ONZE PASSAGIERS
TO OUR PASSENGERS**

Vous voyagez à bord de l'avion :
U reist in het vliegtuig :
You are flying in the aircraft :

00-5. B. J.

Sous le commandement de Mr.
Onder het gezag van Mr.
Commanded by captain, Mr.

COON JON

Il est 05:55 **H.,**
Het is U.,
The time is H.,

et nous survolons actuellement :
en wij vliegen voor het ogenblik over :
and we are flying now over :

Riviere Congo

A une altitude de
Op een hoogte van
At te height of

1550 m.,
5.000

Notre vitesse est de
Onze snelheid bedraagt
Our speed is

270

Km./H.
Km./U.
Km./H.

Température extérieure:
Temperatuur buiten :
Outside temperature :

+ 20 C°
+ 68° F

Vers
Omstreeks
At about

H., 07:00
U.,
H.,

nous allons laisser
zullen wij
we will leave

LAC
IMBYBA

à notre droite/gauche,
rechts/links, voorbijliegen
at our right/left.

Nous arriverons à
Wij zullen aankomen te
We will arrive at

009 vers omstreeks at about

07:25
08:25

H local — G.M.T. +
U lokaal — G.M.T. +
H local — G.M.T. +

**PRIERE DE FAIRE CIRCULER
GELIEVE DOOR TE GEVEN
PLEASE PASS OVER**

BON VOYAGE

C. 51546



17. 4. 57

A NOS PASSAGERS
AAN ONZE PASSAGIERS
TO OUR PASSENGERS

Vous voyagez à bord de l'avion :
U reist in het vliegtuig :
You are flying in the aircraft :

10.300 - S.B.D.

Sous le commandement de Mr.
Onder het gezag van Mr.
Commanded by captain, Mr.

CONDON

Il est 13.45 **H.,**
Het is 13.45 **U.,**
The time is 13.45 **H.,**

et nous survolons actuellement :
en wij vliegen voor het ogenblik over :
and we are flying now over :

PARAKUWA RIVIER
Avec
CONGO

A une altitude de
Op een hoogte van
At te height of

1800
5.500

m.,

Notre vitesse est de
Onze snelheid bedraagt
Our speed is

270

Km./H.
Km./U.
Km./H.

Température extérieure :
Temperatuur buiten :
Outside temperature :

+ 20
+ 68
C°

Vers
Omstreeks
At about

H.,
U.,
H.,

13.25 Gh T
15.35 Locaw

nous allons laisser
zullen wij
we will leave

BASOKO

à notre droite/gauche,
rechts/links, voorbijvliegen
at our right/left.

Nous arriverons à
Wij zullen aankomen te
We will arrive at

21.17 N

vers
omstreeks
at about

14.25 Gh T
16.25 Locaw

H local — G.M.T. +
U lokaal — G.M.T. +
H local — G.M.T. +

21.17 N = Gh T. + 2 HRS

PRIERE DE FAIRE CIRCULER
GELIEVE DOOR TE GEVEN
PLEASE PASS OVER

John Day

C. 51546





HOTELS.

Costermansville is now provided with very comfortable hotels where the traveler will find full facilities and will enjoy prolonging his staying.

SPORTS.

Tourists can use the sports clubs installations (Golf Club - Tennis - Swimming - Cercle Sportif - Basket ball) on payment of a reasonable fee. Apply to the hotels, travel agencies and the Bureau du Touring Club du Congo Belge.

TRANSPORTS.

Besides the numerous planes which fly to Costermansville, this town is also the place of departure of the boat sailing on the Kivu lake. Departure on Saturdays at 8 a.m. and return on Mondays at about 5 p.m. (Costermansville-Goma-Costermansville). Very beautiful journey. The town is also the place of departure of the Otraco services to Uvira, Albertville, Elisabethville.

MOUNTAINS.

An alpine club called « Groupe de Montagne du Kivu » has been formed in Costermansville. On payment of a small fee for a limited period, that group indicates the tracks and promenades in the mountains.

WATUTSI DANCES.

Those dances are organized on tourists' application. Apply to the Bureau du Touring Club, Avenue Royale, and to travel agencies.

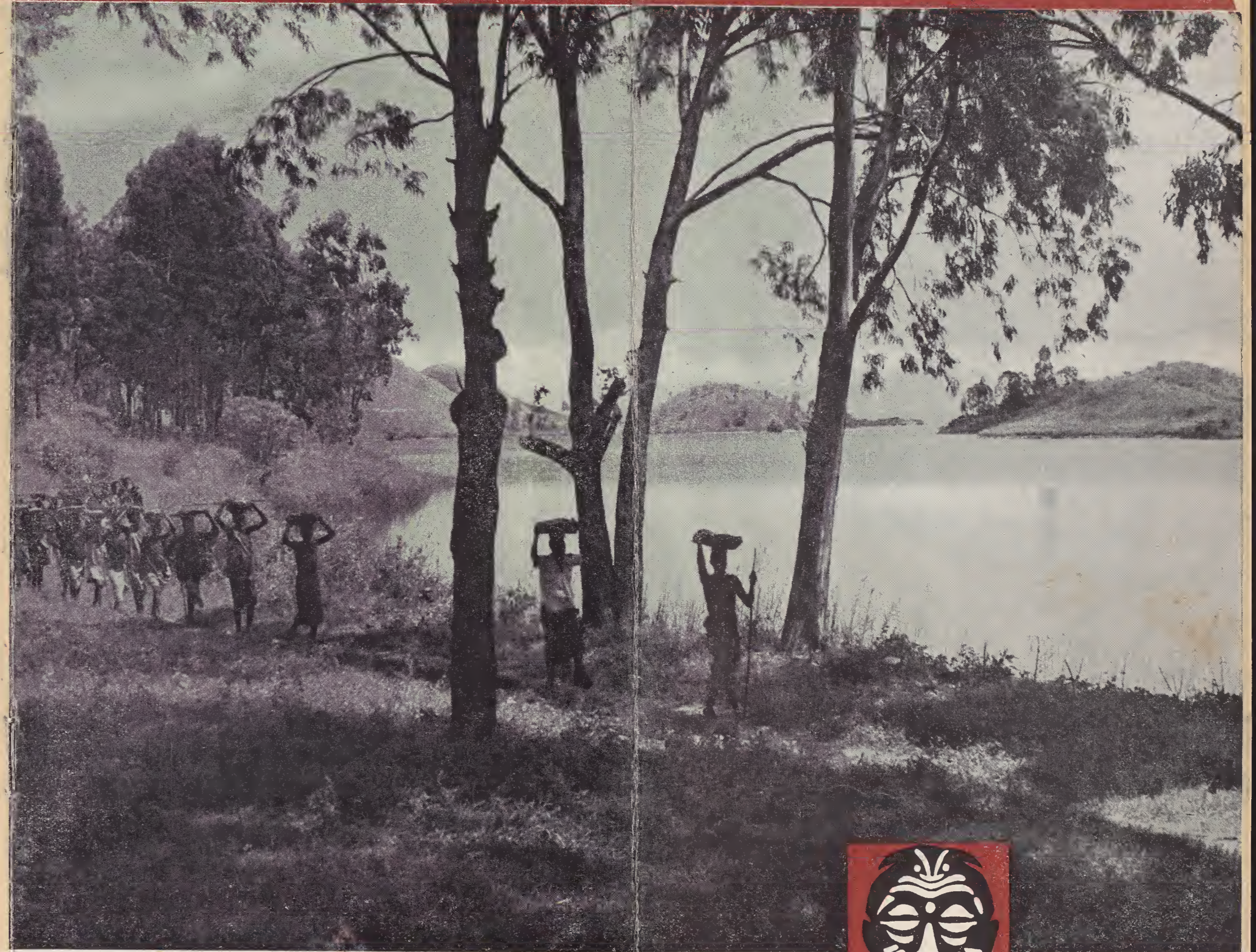
TOURING CLUB DU CONGO BELGE.

The regional office, established Avenue Royale, is opened every day. It is at the travelers' disposal to give them any information required.

— BUKAVU — COSTERMANSVILLE

KIVU • BELGIAN CONGO

KIVU • BELGIAN CONGO

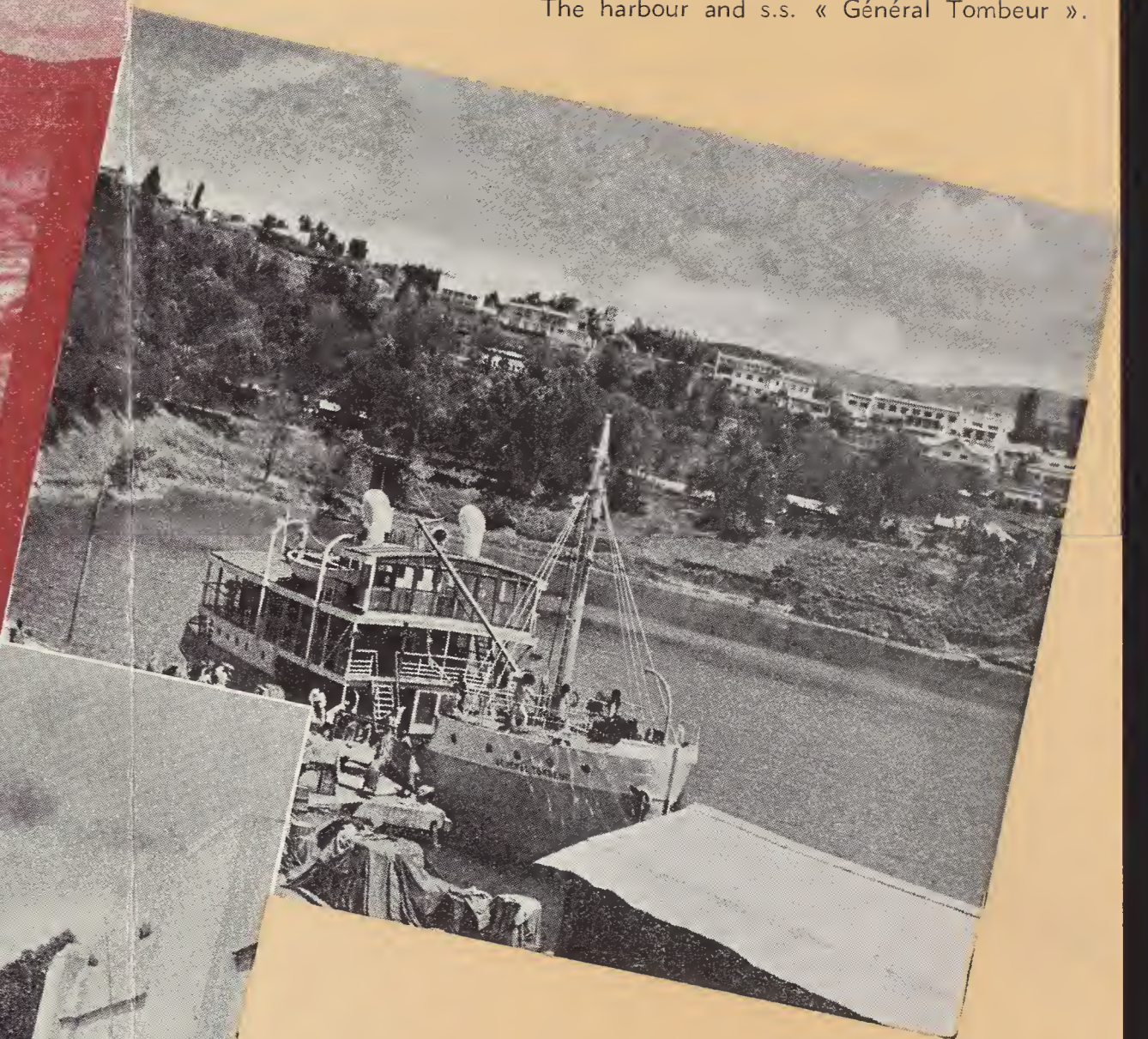


TOURIST BUREAU FOR THE BELGIAN
CONGO AND RUANDA-URUNDI
87, rue de la Loi — Brussels

Tshofu island and Lake Kivu.



The harbour and s.s. « Général Tombeur ».

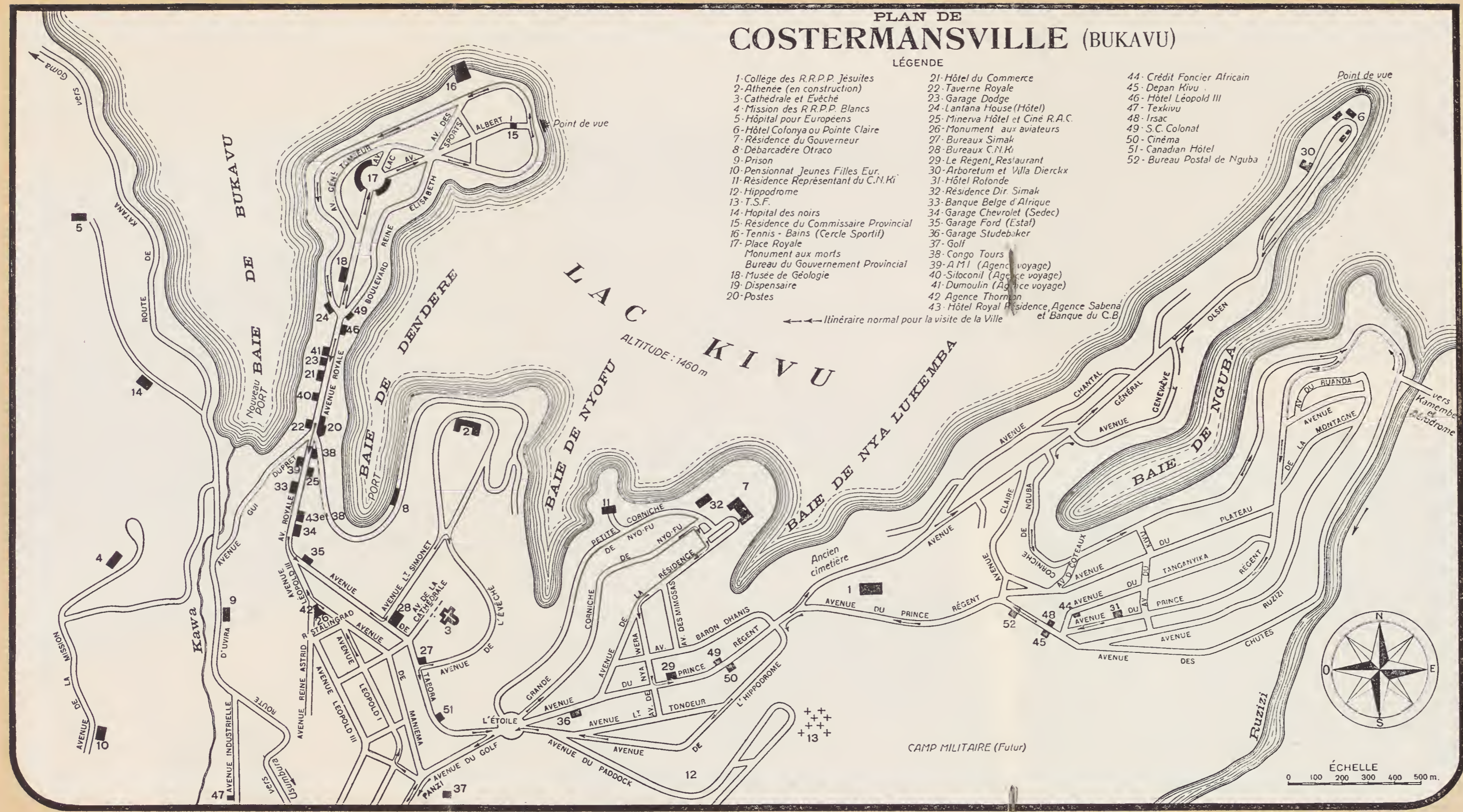


The peninsula of the Government.



Victory Avenue.





PLAN DE
COSTERMANSVILLE (BUKAVU)

LÉGENDE

- | | | |
|----------------------------------------|-----------------------------------------------------------|----------------------------|
| 1-College des R.R.P.P. Jésuites | 21-Hôtel du Commerce | 44-Crédit Foncier Africain |
| 2-Athénée (en construction) | 22-Taverne Royale | 45-Depan Kivu |
| 3-Cathédrale et Evêché | 23-Garage Dodge | 46-Hôtel Léopold III |
| 4-Mission des R.R.P.P. Blancs | 24-Lantana House (Hôtel) | 47-Textivu |
| 5-Hôpital pour Européens | 25-Minerva Hôtel et Ciné R.A.C. | 48-Irsac |
| 6-Hôtel Colonya ou Pointe Claire | 26-Monument aux aviateurs | 49-S.C. Colonat |
| 7-Résidence du Gouverneur | 27-Bureaux Simak | 50-Cinéma |
| 8-Débarcadère Otraco | 28-Bureaux C.N.K. | 51-Canadian Hôtel |
| 9-Prison | 29-Le Régent, Restaurant | 52-Bureau Postal de Nguba |
| 10-Pensionnat Jeunes Filles Eur. | 30-Arboretum et Villa Dierckx | |
| 11-Résidence Représentant du C.N.Ki | 31-Hôtel Rotonde | |
| 12-Hippodrome | 32-Résidence Dir. Simak | |
| 13-T.S.F. | 33-Banque Belge d'Afrique | |
| 14-Hôpital des noirs | 34-Garage Chevrolet (Sedec) | |
| 15-Résidence du Commissaire Provincial | 35-Garage Ford (Estal) | |
| 16-Tennis - Bains (Cercle Sportif) | 36-Garage Studebaker | |
| 17-Place Royale | 37-Golf | |
| Monument aux morts | 38-Congo Tours | |
| Bureau du Gouvernement Provincial | 39-A.M.I. (Agence voyage) | |
| 18-Musée de Géologie | 40-Sitocnil (Agence voyage) | |
| 19-Dispensaire | 41-Dumoulin (Agence voyage) | |
| 20-Postes | 42-Agence Thornton | |
| | 43-Hôtel Royal, Résidence Agence Sabena et Banque du C.B. | |

LIST OF HOTELS.

Hôtel Canadian. Tel. 250. B.P. 646 — Hôtel du Commerce. Tel. 363. B.P. 87 — Lantana House*. Tel. 203. B.P. 125 — Léopold II. Tel. 272. B.P. 859 — Minerva. Tel. 134. B.P. 724 — Pointe Claire (Nya Lukemba). Tel. 607 — Royal Résidence*. Tel. 260. B.P. 406 — Rotonde (Nguba) — Vieille Auberge (Tshamfu) — Auberge de Hurlevent (route de Tshidaho).

* There is no restaurant, but one can have breakfast.

RESTAURANTS - BARS.

L'As de Pique — Le Gaulois — Le Régent — La Taverne Royale — Le Gourmet (Tea Room) — Pâtisserie Wagner — Auberge de Hurlevent and all the hotels mentioned above.

TRAVEL AND TOURIST AGENCIES.

A. M. I. (Representing Cook) Tel. 182. B.P. 60 — Sabena Agency. Tel. 119. B.P. 414 — Congo Express and Congo Tours. Tel. 172. B.P. 517 — Thornton Agency. Tel. 145. B.P. 188 — Dumoulin Agency. Tel. 120. B.P. 501 — Sitocnil Agency. Tel. 355. B.P. 28.

INQUIRY OFFICES.

Royal Automobile Club (Regional branch). Tél. 350. B.P. 247 — Touring Club (Regional branch). Tél. 355. B.P. 28.

TAXIS.

Near the hotels and in travel agencies. — Touristic fares, ± 8 fr. per km of ride. — In town, the fares vary.

SAFARIS.

All the journeys by car may be organized with departure from Costermansville.

CONNECTIONS.

- a) **By plane.**
The plain of Kamembe, which is the airfield for Costermansville, is located in the Ruanda-Urundi territory, about 9 miles away from the town. The road passes in front of the station-house of Shangugu, then crosses the Ruzizi and enters the town by the Prince Regent, Tabora and Royal Avenues.
- b) **By road.**
1) The southern road, proceeding from Usumbura, Maniema and Katanga over the Uvira road, Guy Dupret and Royal Avenues and ending at the Post Office.
2) S.E. road coming from Usumbura over Ruanda.
Note : To be used only during the dry season, in the N.S. direction.
3) Northern road (Goma-Kisenyi) via Katana.
4) N.E. road via Kisenyi-Kibuye. Very picturesque, but use it only after enquiring from the Territorial Administrator of Costermansville or Kisenyi, whether accessible.

VISITING COSTERMANSVILLE.

Leaving from Place Royale (n° 17 on plan) and following the arrows.
At the end, where « La Botte » is situated, on the banks of Lake Kivu (between points 15 and 16), magnificent viewpoint of « Kauzi » Volcano (about 3.600 yards) and the bay islands. Also from point 6 (Hotel Pointe Noire and Arboretum) splendid panorama of the Kivu, Kauzi Volcano and Mohari Peninsula.

EXCURSIONS.

Plenty of excursions by car can be organized from Costermansville. A circuit of about 40 kms running through Kabare and the steep allow people to admire the Kivu Lake and when the weather is fine, the chain of volcanoes situated at a distance of more than 130 kms. (the Auberge de Hurlevent).
A picnic can be organized at the « Eaux chaudes de Katana » (about 120 kms go and return).
A circuit of about 100 kms allows people to admire also the steep of Nya Ngezi and the return through Kabare shows a splendid mountain country.
A promenade of 80 kms will take you to the heart of the primeval forest in the mountains or in a bamboo-forest.
Usumbura, chief-town of the Ruanda-Urundi, is situated at 163 kms of Costermansville. One can easily proceed to that place by road. That ride gives the opportunity of admiring the beautiful valley of the Ruzizi from the top of the Kamaniola steep. Before arriving in Usumbura, one goes along the Tanganyika lake, bordered with imposing mountains.

TRIPS FROM COSTERMANSVILLE.

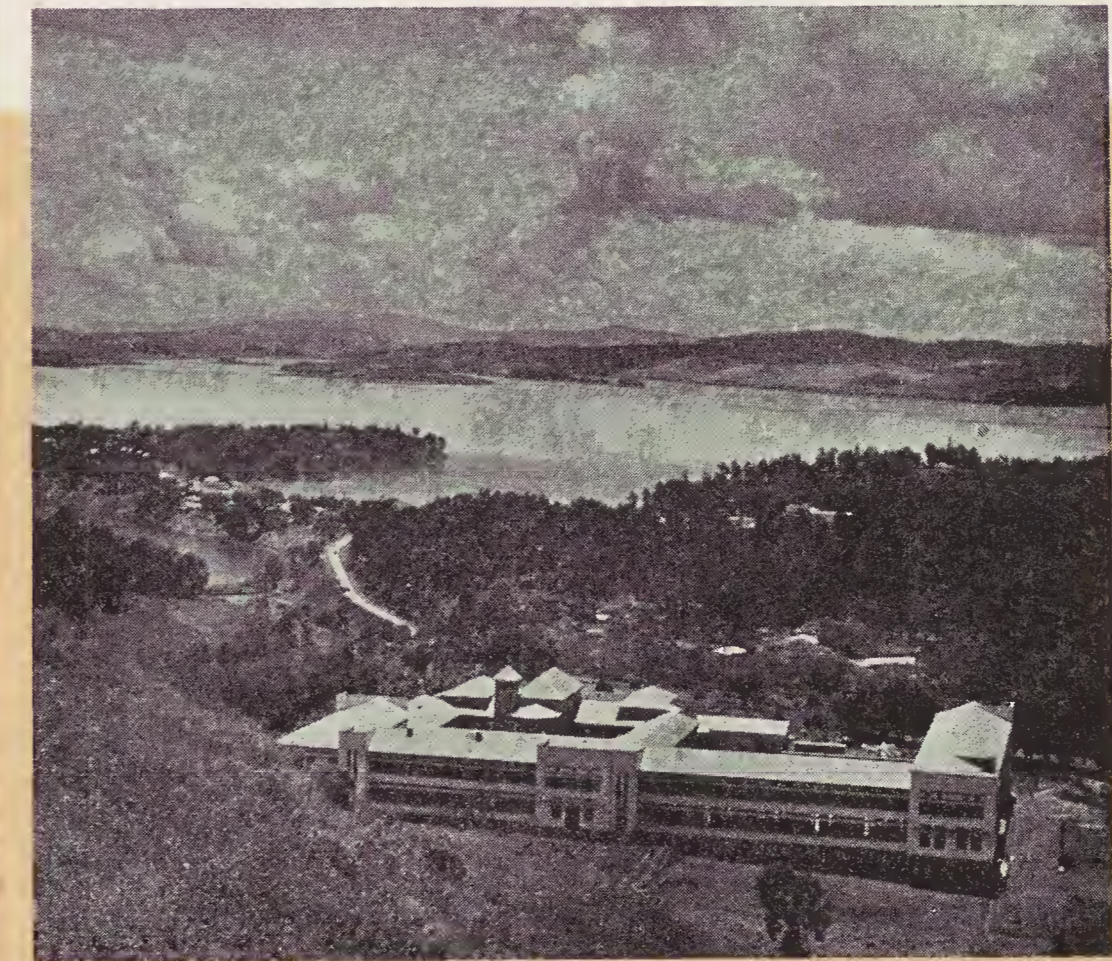
For organizing trips tourists may apply to any Travel Agency. They will also obtain accurate information from the Touring Club for the Belgian Congo at Costermansville.
a) Circuit Costermansville-Usumbura-Astrida-Ruhengeri-Goma-Costermansville, crossing Ruanda-Urundi. Visiting the shores of the Tanganyika and Kivu lakes, passing through the Volcano section.
b) Costermansville-Goma-Rutshuru-Ruindi and return. Visiting the Volcano section and Albert National Park.
c) Costermansville-Albert National Park-Butembo-Beni-Mutwanga-Kabale-Astrida-Usumbura-Costermansville. This itinerary leads Tourists to the foot of the Ruwenzori, makes them cross the West of Uganda, Kagera National Park, the whole of Ruanda-Urundi and the Ruzizi Valley.



The Ruzizi valley.



Mushienene falls near Lubero.



A school at Costermansville.



The steep of Nya Ngezi.



Mutwanga before the Ruwenzori.



The Johnston falls on the Luapula near Kasenga.

ELISABETHVILLE — CAPITAL OF COPPER

Historical survey



THE town that was to become Elisabethville originated and developed thanks to the discovery of important copper fields and their operation by the Union Minière du Haut Katanga. It was built in the site called LUBUMBASHI (after the name of the river meandering through it). As early as 1907 the Comité Spécial du Katanga which was in charge of the development of Katanga on behalf of the Independent State and the Compagnie du Katanga, realized that the copper industry was going to make rapid strides and that it would become necessary to dispose of administrative quarters in the immediate neighbourhood of the mines and factories. Its representative, Emile Wangermee, was put in charge of transferring the headquarters of the CSK, set up in Lukonzolwa (lake Moero), to the neighbourhood of the first mine

then opened, l'Etoile du Congo, near Elisabethville. For this purpose the plateau rising above the Lubumbashi was chosen and the general plan of the future city was laid down. It is so that this locality is the only one in the Belgian Congo to have been built in the American style, with all its avenues being perpendicular. It sprang up in 1910, when the rail-road coming from Rhodesia reached the area. The name of Queen Elisabeth was given to the new town in commemoration of H. R. H. Prince Albert's (later King Albert I) journey to Katanga in 1909.

Now Elisabethville is one of the most important and most modern towns in Central Africa. Its European population is more than 10,000 inhabitants, while the native city numbers more than 100,000 people.



Tomb of the former native potentate Msiri in Bunkeya.



A view of Elisabethville.

KATANGA - BELGIAN CONGO

ELISABETHVILLE



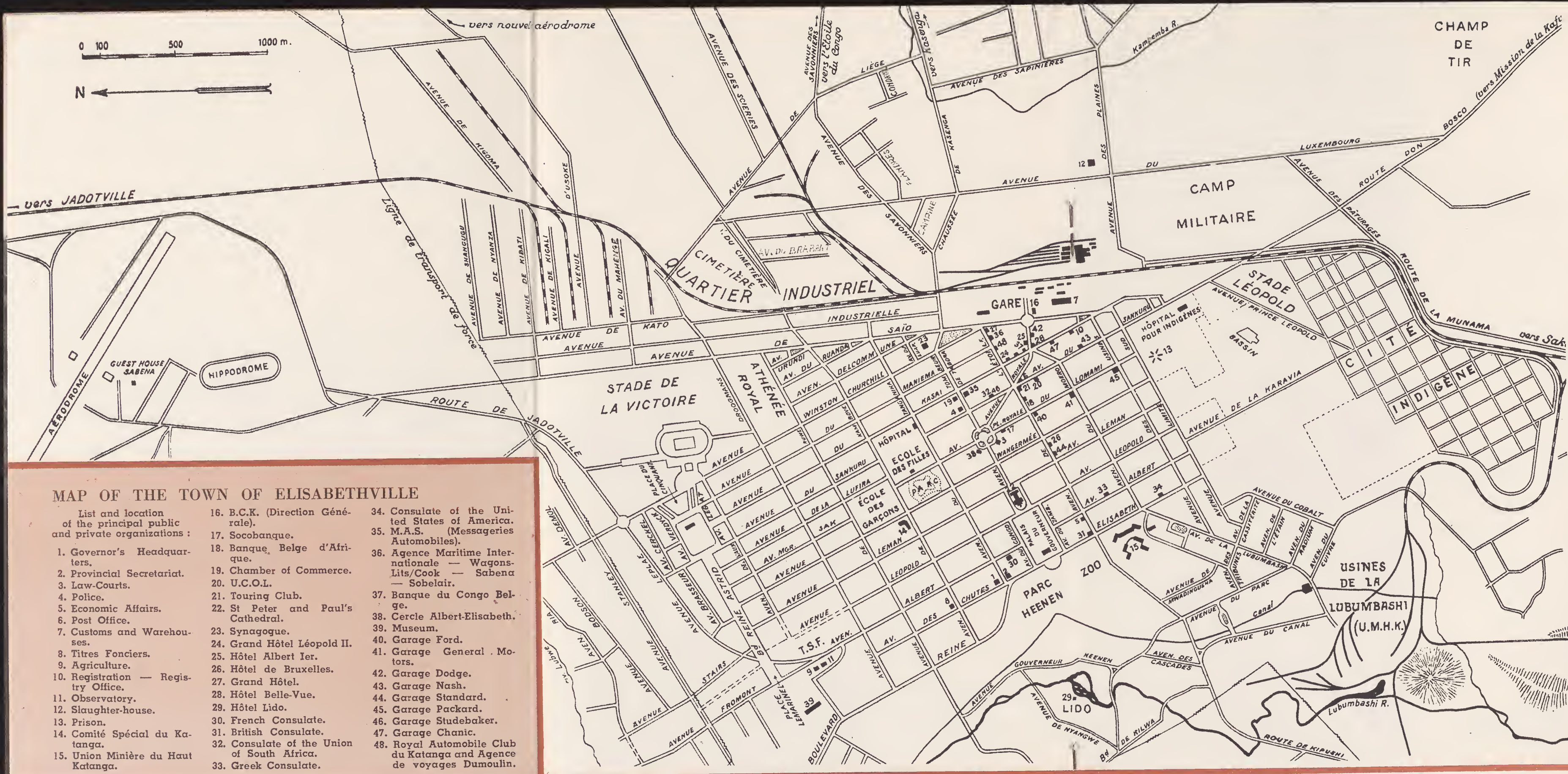
Edited by the
TOURIST BUREAU FOR THE BELGIAN CONGO AND RUANDA-URUNDI
 28, Putterie, Brussels, Phone 12.87.98.
 Published in collaboration with the « Royal Automobile Club du Katanga ».



Falls of the Lufira
river at Kiubo.
←

The Kundelungu mountains
(height. 3,280 feet).
↓





MAP OF THE TOWN OF ELISABETHVILLE

- List and location of the principal public and private organizations :
- | | | |
|-------------------------------------|---------------------------------------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| 1. Governor's Headquarters. | 16. B.C.K. (Direction Générale). | 34. Consulate of the United States of America. |
| 2. Provincial Secretariat. | 17. Socobanque. | 35. M.A.S. (Messageries Automobiles). |
| 3. Law-Courts. | 18. Banque Belge d'Afrique. | 36. Agence Maritime Internationale — Wagons-Lits/Cook — Sabena — Sobelair. |
| 4. Police. | 19. Chamber of Commerce. | 37. Banque du Congo Belge. |
| 5. Economic Affairs. | 20. U.C.O.L. | 38. Cercle Albert-Elisabeth. |
| 6. Post Office. | 21. Touring Club. | 39. Museum. |
| 7. Customs and Warehouses. | 22. St Peter and Paul's Cathedral. | 40. Garage Ford. |
| 8. Titres Fonciers. | 23. Synagogue. | 41. Garage General Motors. |
| 9. Agriculture. | 24. Grand Hôtel Léopold II. | 42. Garage Dodge. |
| 10. Registration — Registry Office. | 25. Hôtel Albert Ier. | 43. Garage Nash. |
| 11. Observatory. | 26. Hôtel de Bruxelles. | 44. Garage Standard. |
| 12. Slaughter-house. | 27. Grand Hôtel. | 45. Garage Packard. |
| 13. Prison. | 28. Hôtel Belle-Vue. | 46. Garage Studebaker. |
| 14. Comité Spécial du Katanga. | 29. Hôtel Lido. | 47. Garage Chanic. |
| 15. Union Minière du Haut Katanga. | 30. French Consulate. | 48. Royal Automobile Club du Katanga and Agence de voyages Dumoulin. |
| | 31. British Consulate. | |
| | 32. Consulate of the Union of South Africa. | |
| | 33. Greek Consulate. | |

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL TRADE. — There are in Elisabethville 23 hotels including 37 suites, 90 bedrooms with bathroom and 250 bedrooms without bathroom, as a whole 656 beds at the tourists' disposal.

MAIN HOTELS. — Grand Hôtel Léopold II (120 bedrooms) Tel. 322 — P.B. 112; Guest-House Sabena (74 bedrooms) Tel. 116 — P.B. 45; Hôtel Albert I (62 bedrooms) Tel. 512 — P.B. 716; Hôtel Lido (22 bedrooms) Tel. 370 — P.B. 57; Hôtel Ambassador (18 bedrooms) Tel. 744 — P.B. 1399. (See complete list in the Hotel Directory of the Belgian Congo, « Guide des Hôtels du Congo Belge »).

RESTAURANTS. — Le Royal — Le Ranch — Le Palace.

BARS — NIGHT-CLUBS. — Le Relais — Le Miami — Le Ranch — L'Hermitage — La Boîte à Musique.

TRAVEL AGENCIES. — Agence Maritime Internationale (Tel. 152 — P.B. 1047) — Voyages Dumoulin (Tel. 800 — P.B. 1798) — Voyages Immo (Tel. 260 — P.B. 75).

INQUIRY OFFICES. — Royal Automobile Club du Katanga, 111, rue de l'Etoile, P.B. 998 et Syndicat d'Initiative (Touristic and Publicity Committee) of Elisabethville, « Siel », Place Royale, c/o the district bureau.

TAXIS. — Eville Taxi. (Tel. 561).

AMUSEMENTS — SPORTS — SHOWS. — Library — Music Academy — Museum — Zoo — Public Parks — Golf — Tennis — Swimming — Football — Horse-

riding — Hunting — Fishing — Bowling green — Aviation — Cinemas, etc...

BANKS. — Banque Centrale du Congo Belge — Banque du Congo Belge — Banque Belge d'Afrique and Socobanque.

SCHOOLS. — Athénée Royal (mixed) primary school and High school (humanités modernes et anciennes) — Official congreganist schools (internal and external) — Collège St François de Sales and Institut Marie-José.

DAILY PRESS. — L'Essor du Congo — L'Echo du Katanga.

RELIGIOUS SERVICES. — Catholic — Protestant — Israelite.

POSITION - LINES OF ENTRY - CLIMATE - RESSOURCES

ELISABETHVILLE is situated in latitude 11°40' South, longitude 27°29' East and at 4166 feet altitude. Lying approximately in the centre of Southern Africa and in the South-East of the Congo, this town is connected by road with all parts of Africa : 2477 miles away from Cape Town, 4480 miles away from Cairo, 6515 miles away from Algiers, 2428 miles away from Mombasa, 1330 miles away from Lobito. A railway line connects Elisabethville with Cape Town and Beira, with the harbour of Lobito in Angola and with the centre of the Belgian Congo, at Port Francqui. Several airlines provide direct flights to Brussels-Rome-Cairo-Leopoldville and Johannesburg. They ensure a connection with every part of the world. ELISABETHVILLE has a temperate climate (the average temperature for the year is 68°9 F). Its altitude corresponds to that of the health-resorts in Switzerland. The best season lasts from May till October. The town is very attractive and can compete in its modern design with the large European cities. There are good hotels, many well stocked shops, public parks, sport-grounds which make it a very pleasant resort indeed. To these advantages must be added the charm of a particularly mild dry season.

In its neighbourhood there are farms where cattle-breeding, rearing of fowls and vegetable, flower and fruit growing undertaken.

Ten tours or so (from 20 to 55 miles each) are recommended by the Royal Automobile Club in Katanga (see special leaflet published by that organization) and plenty of roads make it possible to have easy access to the most picturesque areas in Katanga (see the Traveler's Guide to the Belgian Congo).



The South Kalule Falls near Bukama.

Elisabethville road in Kipushi.

Lake Musonoi near Kolwezi.

Native storehouses Kasenga district.

Konko rest at the foot of the Kundelungu mountains.



The big chimney of the « Union Minière du Haut Katanga » works (copper) Lubumbashi.

View of an avenue in Jadotville.

A hotel in Kolwezi.

UMHK Works in Jadotville.

The big Delcommune Dam in Zilo (Lualaba).





Sunset over Lake Victoria

Q and A

How do I get to Uganda?

By B.O.A.C. Comet or Argonaut services direct from London; by East African Airways or Sabena from neighbouring territories; by sea (Union Castle and British India lines) from the United Kingdom to Mombasa and then by rail.

What are the best months?

You will find sunshine at all times of the year. July to November are particularly pleasant months.

What clothes shall I need?

For women: cotton dresses, lightweight sweaters, sandals and a shady hat; stockings only for formal occasions. For men: tropical suits, flannels, khaki shorts. Occasional tropical downpours make a raincoat advisable.

What about health?

Although in the tropics, Uganda is a healthy country. A prophylactic against malaria should nevertheless be taken and it is wise to sleep under a mosquito net. Unboiled water or milk should be avoided.

What languages are spoken?

English is the official language but is not widely understood outside the towns. Swahili will get you by.

What is Uganda's currency?

Shillings and cents: there are 100 cents to a shilling; 20 shillings are equivalent to £1 sterling. Uganda is, of course, in the sterling area, and there is no limit to the amount of money you may spend.

Published by the Uganda Department of Information for the Lake Victoria Hotel Ltd. Printed in England by Vandyck Printers Ltd.

Uganda is a fairy tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is a wonderful new world. The scenery is different, the vegetation is different, the climate is different, and, most of all, the people are different from anything elsewhere to be seen in the whole range of Africa.

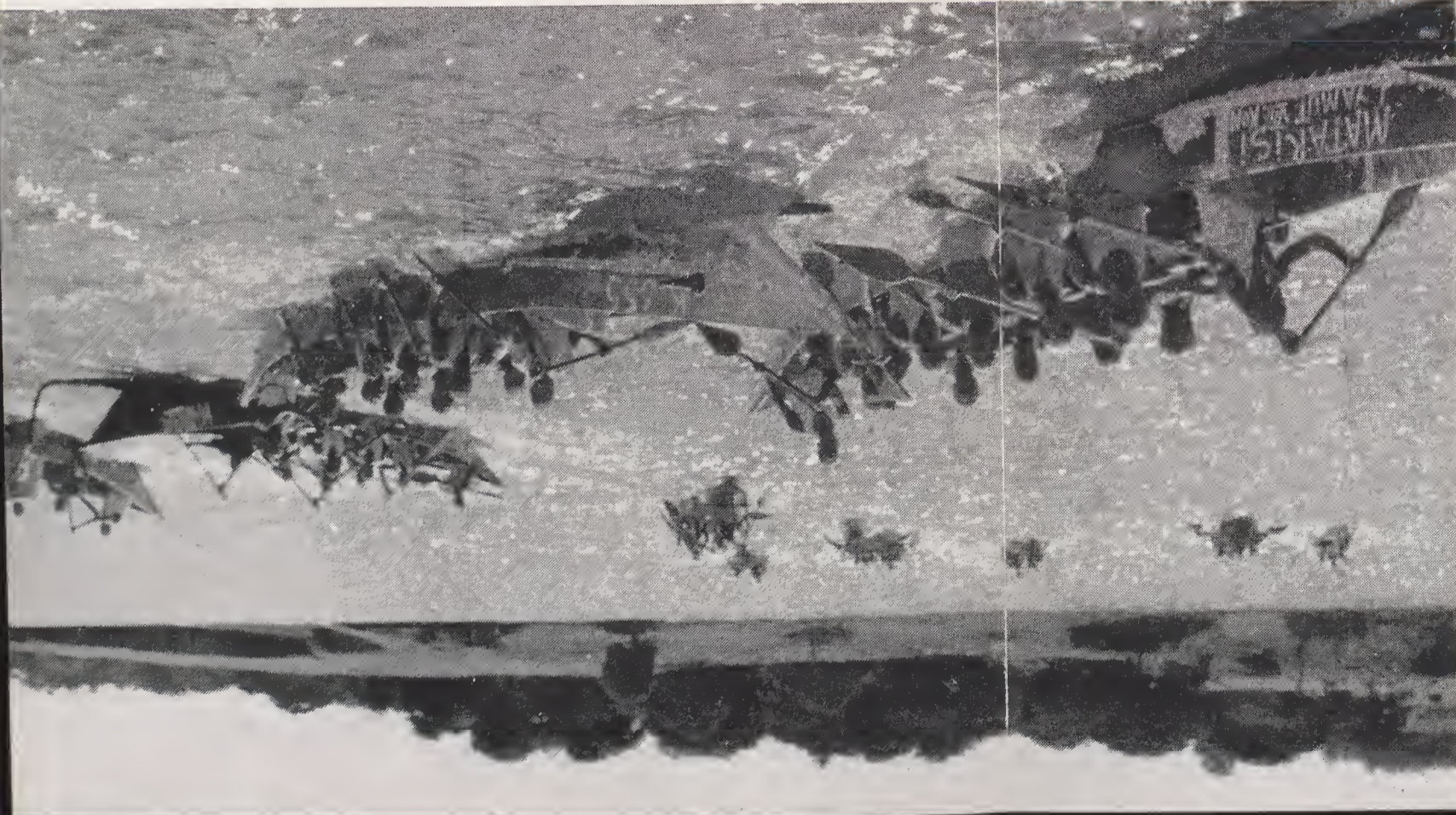
SIR WINSTON CHURCHILL.
My African Journey
(1908)

The Lake Victoria Hotel

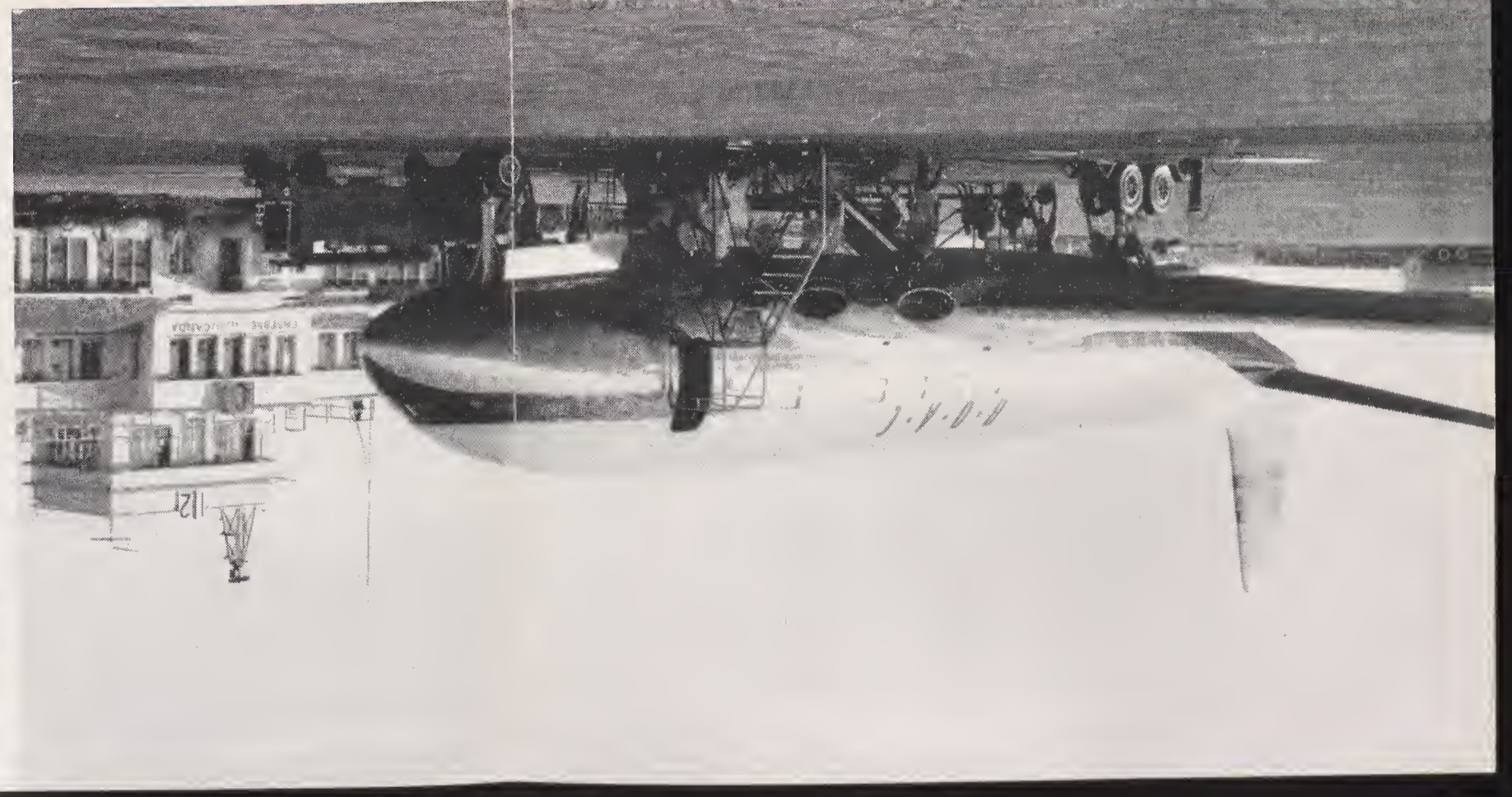
Entebbe

INTERNATIONAL TRAVEL DEPARTMENT
AMERICAN AUTOMOBILE ASSOCIATION
1712 G ST. N.W. WASHINGTON, D.C.
TELEPHONE: ME 8-4000

Annual canoe regatta on Lake Victoria



B.O.A.C. Comet at Entebbe International Airport



This is Uganda

IT has been described as "a wonderful new world," "a fairy tale," "a zoological gardens turned loose."

And Uganda, in the heart of tropical Africa, a country still little known to the tourist, is all of these.

Here is a land of infinite variety, of strange and brilliant contrasts: a land of richly fertile valleys and of harsh forbidding scrub, of surging waterfalls and sluggish swamps, of burnt-out volcanoes that are the legendary home of tribal gods.

Look to the west: there are the fabled Mountains of the Moon with their veils of mist, their glaciers and perpetual snows. Turn east, where the tall clouds are pierced by the majestic mass of Mount Elgon. To the south spreads that great inland sea, Lake Victoria—so big that you could drown half England in it.

And the country in between? It is as green as emerald, threaded with rivers and lakes, the haunt of story book animals—elephant and buffalo, antelope and eland, gazelle and zebra, lion and leopard.

Uganda lies astride the Equator and yet the climate over most of its area—thanks to the altitude—is unexpectedly pleasant: "a kind of perpetual English summer" is how it has been described. The temperature rarely rises above 85° F. (30° Centigrade), rarely falls below 60° F. (15° Centigrade); a beneficent rainfall keeps the country lush and green all the year round.

Uganda's area of 94,000 square miles makes it a little larger than the United Kingdom: the greatest distance from north to south is 400 miles and from east to west 350 miles. About one-seventh of the country is open water.

The population is around 5½ million, the overwhelming majority being African. There are about 48,000 Asians and 5,600 Europeans. Capital and seat of Government is Entebbe. The commercial centres are Kampala and rapidly growing Jinja.

Cotton, grown by African peasant farmers, is Uganda's greatest source of wealth. Coffee, too, is a lucrative crop: Uganda is the biggest exporter of coffee in the British Commonwealth.

Industrial development is going ahead: keys to this expansion are a £22 million hydro-electric project at Jinja, harnessing the Nile at its exit from Lake Victoria and an extension of the railway westwards from Kampala towards the copper and cobalt mines in the foothills of Ruwenzori.

Uganda then is a beautiful country and a progressive country. The traveller in search of somewhere different will find it an unforgettable delight.



The Lake Victoria Hotel at Entebbe

Gracious living in a tropical setting

VIVIDLY flowering trees and perpetually green lawns running down to the shores of Lake Victoria make Entebbe one of the most delightful spots in the tropics.

Although it is the capital of Uganda and the seat of the Protectorate Government, it is not a large town: its population is less than 8,000.

But Entebbe is becoming of increasing importance as the aerial crossroads of East Africa: its international airport was one of the first in the world to be designed for jet aircraft and Comets call there regularly.

Lake steamers also serve Entebbe, while nearby Kampala is the centre of road and rail communications.

Thus Entebbe, with its splendid new hotel, the Lake Victoria, is the natural stepping-off ground for tours to all parts of Uganda.

The Lake Victoria does not aim at pretentious standards of luxury, which are inappropriate to the country and to the climate. It seeks rather to provide gracious living in a tropical setting.

Surrounded by pleasant gardens and sited on a gently-sloping hill overlooking Lake Victoria, the hotel was built by the Uganda Government in 1948 and has lately been taken over by the Uganda Development Corporation. The demand for accommodation is constantly growing and a number of extensions have had to be built.

There are 150 beds, all of them with Slumberland or Dunlopillo mattresses. The bedrooms, spacious and cool, have wash basins with constant hot and cold water; most have their own bathrooms.

The airy dining room, which seats 250, serves English and Continental dishes prepared in an all-electric kitchen; ample refrigeration ensures cold drinks at any hour. The service is cheerful and friendly and the tariff is surprisingly modest.

Among the hotel's amenities are ladies' and gentlemen's hairdressers, a billiards room, a shop where African curios, postcards and toilet requisites may be purchased and a laundry providing a daily service. There is a car hire office and garage accommodation can be arranged.

Travellers' cheques are cashed and letters and cables may be sent from the reception office.

By arrangement with the Entebbe Club, visitors may use the golf course and tennis courts, which are within two minutes of the hotel. There is a swimming pool ten minutes away and excellent sailing and fishing.

Accommodation should be reserved well in advance: the address is: Lake Victoria Hotel, P.O.B. 15, Entebbe, Uganda; cables: Lavichotel, Entebbe; telephones: Entebbe 644 and 645.



The lawns of Entebbe



The Botanical Gardens



The Town Hall

Useful Addresses

Visitors Information Bureau, East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Shimoni Road, Tel. 2302.

Customs, Rosebury Road, Tel. 3967.

East African Airways, Shimoni Road, Tel. 3777.

Hospitals, Government African, Mulago Hill, Tel. 2491; Government European, Lugard Road, Tel. 2831; Government Asian, Lugard Road, Tel. 3784; Church Missionary Society, Mengo, Tel. 85222; Catholic, Nsambya, Tel. 4154.

Immigration Office, Kampala Road, Tel. 2201.

Kampala Municipality, Apolo Kagwa Road, Tel. 2401. The Municipality maintains a lending and reference library which is open to visitors.

Police Station, Kampala Road, Tel. 2424.

Post Office, Kampala Road, Tel. 2964.

Railway Station, Salisbury Road, Tel. 2532.

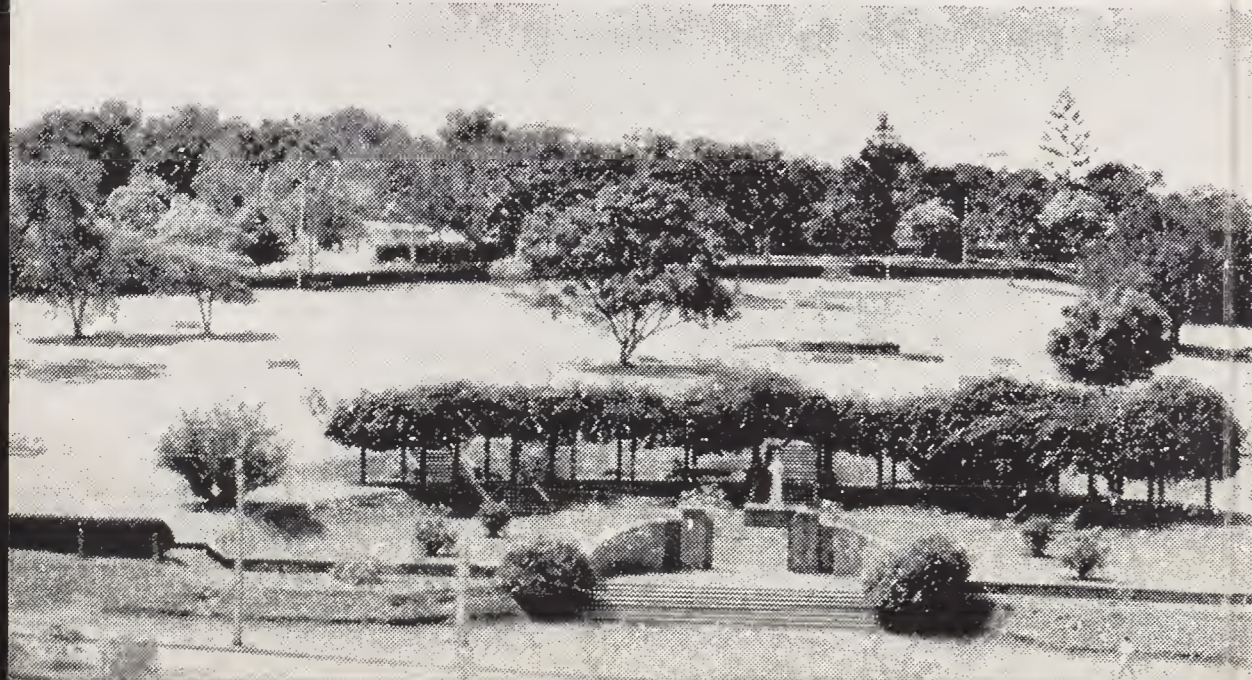
Uganda Council of Voluntary Social Service, (includes most welfare organisations), P.O. Box 263.

Uganda Council of Women, Queen's Road, P.O. Box 1663.

Uganda Herald, (thrice weekly English-language newspaper) 52, Kampala Road, Tel. 4169.

Uganda Society, (has a comprehensive library of books on Uganda) 16 Nakasero Road, Tel. 2317.

Jubilee Park



Hotels: The three biggest hotels are:—

The Imperial, with 127 beds; daily rates from Shs. 22/50 to Shs. 37/50; breakfast, Shs. 4/-, lunch, Shs. 6/-, dinner, Shs. 7/50. Address: 6, Speke Road, P.O. Box 288, Tel. 2544. Telegrams: "IMPERIAL".

The Speke, with 44 beds; daily rates from Shs. 30/-; breakfast, Shs. 4/-, lunch, Shs. 5/50, dinner, Shs. 7/-. Address: 7, Shimoni Road, P.O. Box 1536, Tel. 2155. Telegrams: "SPEKE".

Silver Springs, with 72 beds; daily rates Shs. 29/80; breakfast, Shs. 3/50, lunch, Shs. 5/-, dinner, Shs. 6/50. Address: Port Bell Road, P.O. Box 734, Tel. 84201. Telegrams: "SILVERSPRINGS".

Postal Rates: Letters, inland, U.K. and Commonwealth 20 cents; postcards, inland 10 cents, U.K. and Commonwealth 15 cents; air letters (on special forms) 50 cents. There is radio-telephone communication with the U.K.

Currency: The unit of currency throughout East Africa is the shilling, which is divided into 100 cents. Twenty shillings=£1 sterling. There are coins for 50 cents, 10 cents, 5 cents and 1 cent and notes for Shs. 5/-, 10/-, 20/-, and 100/-.

Banks: There are branches of BARCLAYS BANK (D.C. & O.), at 16, Kampala Road (P.O. Box 201, Tel. 2448); the NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, 45 Kampala Road, (P.O. Box 331, Tel. 2555), and the STANDARD BANK OF SOUTH AFRICA, Speke Road, (P.O. Box 311, Tel. 2454). The banks are open from 8.30 a.m. to 12.30 p.m. (Saturday to 11 a.m.).

Sport: Kampala has one of the finest golf courses in Africa, running along the wooded Kitante Valley. Visiting players should contact the Secretary, Uganda Golf Club, Tel. 4076. The Victoria Nyanza Sailing Club (P.O. Box 1527) organises sailing events at Kazi, a few miles out of town. The Bamboo Grove Club at Silver Springs, (on the Port Bell Road, Tel. 84201) has an up-to-date swimming pool.

Regular football matches are played at Nakivubo Stadium. The Kampala Sports Club provides facilities for tennis, squash, cricket and hockey, (Shimoni Road, Tel. 3480).

Clubs: The principal social clubs are Kampala Club, (Ternan Avenue, Tel. 3653), Nakasero Club (Nakasero Lane, Tel. 2955) and the Goan Institute (Buganda Road, Tel. 2319.)

Cinemas: There are three cinemas, the Odeon, Kampala Road, (Tel. 2221), the Globe, Kampala Road, (Tel. 3918) and the Central, Johnston Street, (Tel. 3548).

Shop Hours: Weekdays, 8 a.m.—12.30 p.m. 2 p.m.—5 p.m., Saturdays 8 a.m.—1 p.m.

Regulations for Visitors: All persons entering Uganda must report to the Immigration Authorities; they must have certificates of yellow fever inoculation and smallpox vaccination. A visitor's pass is valid for three months and may be extended. Visitors may not take up employment without the permission of the Principal Immigration Officer.

Further information may be obtained from the East Africa Tourist Travel Association, Shimoni Road, Tel. 2302 (tourist enquiries); the Town Clerk's Office, Tel. 2401; or the Department of Information, Coryndon Road, Tel. 3241 (general information about Uganda).

Produced by the East Africa Tourist Travel Association in collaboration with the Uganda Department of Information for the Kampala Municipal Council. Printed by East African Standard, Nairobi.

Kampala

KAMPALA—the name means "the hill of the antelope"—is at once the commercial capital of Uganda and the natural centre for the holiday maker.

From here, if you are on business, you can reach every corner of the Protectorate; by a network of all-weather roads, by rail or by lake steamer from its Lake Victoria harbour at Port Bell, 7 miles from the town.

If on pleasure bent you can journey from Kampala to the fabulous Mountains of the Moon, with their perpetual snows; to the Queen Elizabeth National Park, with its exciting variety of wild life; to the spectacular cataract of the Nile at Murchison Falls, or to the quiet, little known islands that dot Africa's biggest lake.



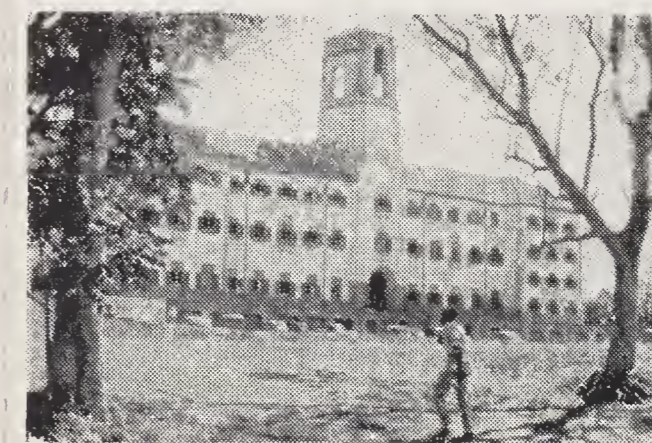
The High Court

But Kampala is not just a stepping-off ground for other places; it is a town with a charm and interest peculiarly its own.

Built on a series of rolling hills, affording magnificent views, the town is one of the pleasantest in Africa. Although only a few miles from the Equator it is never unpleasantly hot, thanks in part to its altitude of 3,800 feet, and in part to its nearness to Lake Victoria. Its climate resembles that of an English summer (except that the sun shines *every day*!) and the perpetual green of its open spaces, its lawns and its gardens, is singularly refreshing (and unexpected) to the traveller familiar only with the Africa of fiction.

Kampala too is a healthy town, free from the malignant diseases commonly associated with the tropics. Vigorous and sustained preventive measures have all but eliminated malaria.

The new building now going on—factories and offices, schools and clinics, houses and hotels: over £1 million worth—testifies to the town's prosperity; the rate of expansion can be measured by the increase in population from 8,000 before the war to nearly 40,000 today (17,000 Africans, 17,000 Asians, 4,250 Europeans.)



Makerere University College

Under the guidance of an energetic and far-sighted Municipal Council, representative of all communities, Kampala is rapidly becoming the garden city of the tropics.

What to see

Although a new town, with little of antiquarian interest Kampala has many attractions to offer the visitor.

Kampala Fort:

Surmounting Old Kampala Hill stands the Old Fort marking the place where the flag of the Imperial British East Africa Company was first flown in 1890 by Capt. (later Lord) Lugard. On April 1st, 1893, the Company's flag was replaced by the Union Jack when Sir Gerald Portal first proclaimed the Protectorate of Uganda; a plaque commemorates this event.

The Lubiri (Royal Enclosure):

The Palace of His Highness the Kabaka (King) of Buganda, Mutesa II, is on Mengo Hill. At the entrance is a sacred fire called "Gombolola" which burns continuously. On the death of a Kabaka the fire is extinguished as a sign that the life of the kingdom has gone out.

Tombs of Kings:

At Kasubi, a small hill near the town, are the tombs of the Kabakas, Mutesa I, Mwanga and Sir Daudi Chwa. They lie beneath a beautiful reeded hut in a bare compound. In the compound are the huts of the Kings' "widows" who guard the tombs night and day. Permission to visit the tombs must be obtained from the Katikiro (Prime Minister) of the Buganda Government at Mengo (Address P.O. Box 91, Telephone 2372), or from the Visitors Information Bureau in Shimoni Road (Telephone 2302).

Namirembe Cathedral:

Outstanding feature of the huge Protestant Cathedral on Namirembe Hill is the imposing dome, reminiscent of St. Paul's Cathedral in London, whose name it shares.

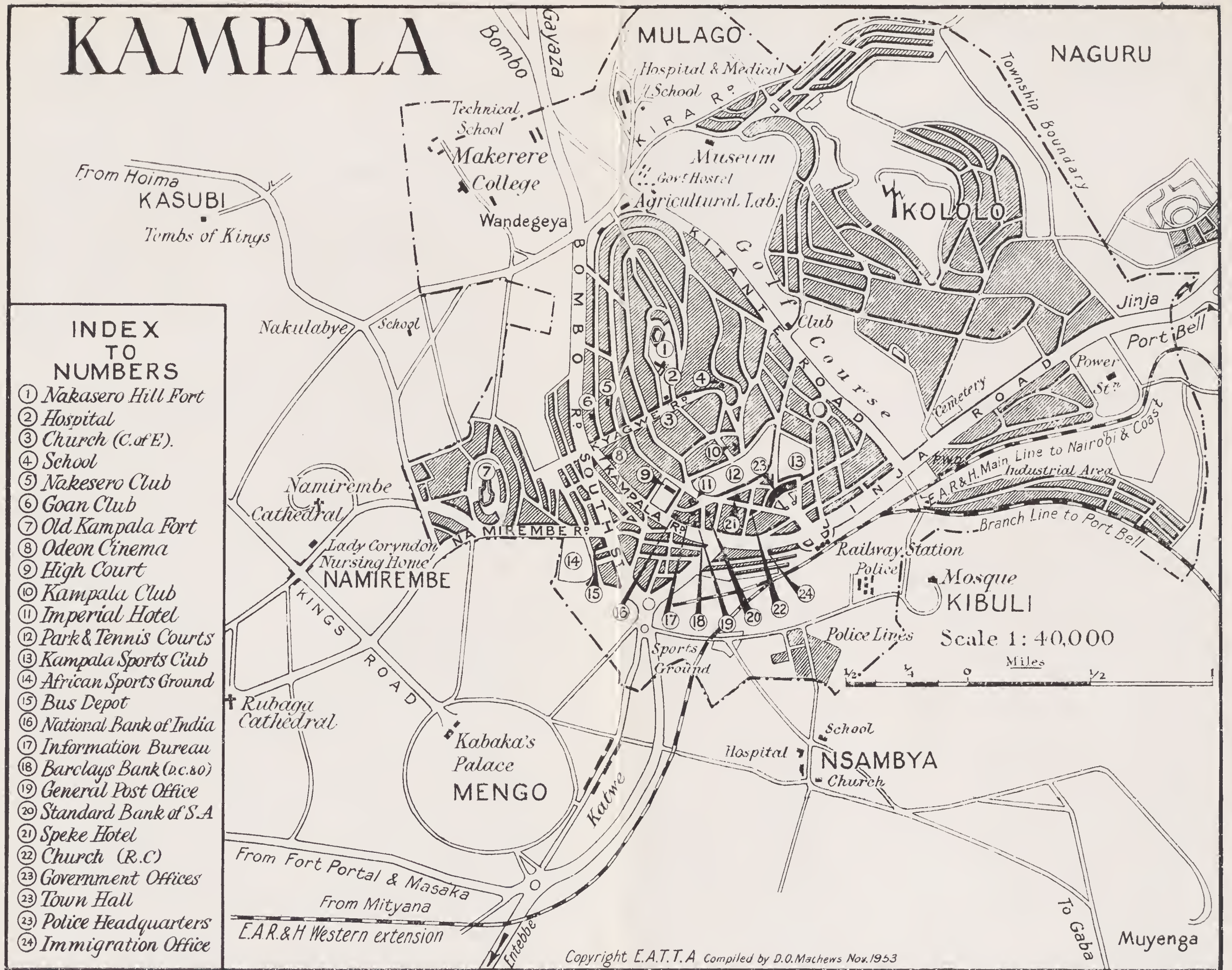
The Cathedral was started in 1913; consecrated in 1919. The foundations are reinforced with rails from the first railway in Uganda, the Kampala-Port Bell monorail, which was discontinued in 1912. The Cathedral is the fourth to be built on the hill. The first was blown down, the second pulled down, and the third destroyed by fire.

There is another Protestant Church, All Saints, on Lugard Road in the town.

Rubaga Cathedral:

The Catholic Cathedral on Rubaga Hill can be recognised by its two square towers. The Palace of the Kabaka, Mutesa I, was originally on this site, and it was from here that the explorer Stanley sent his famous letter to the *Daily Telegraph* telling the Christian World of the opportunity for missionary work in Uganda. The Cathedral was built between 1912 and 1925 and African worshippers carried the two million bricks on their heads from kilns at the foot of the hill.

There is another Catholic Church on Nsambya Hill and a third in the town in Harcourt Avenue.



Jamath Khana, (the place of Prayer)

On Namirembe Road is the mosque where the followers of H.H. the Aga Khan meet for worship. There is another newer mosque surmounting Kibuli Hill and other mosques in the town.

Makerere: On Makerere Hill is East Africa's first university college, soon to become a full university. It has 367 students from six countries. Visitors are welcomed at any time.

Uganda Museum:

Housed in a handsome new building now being erected at the head of Kitante Valley, the Uganda Museum has 4,000 exhibits, among them a unique collection of musical instruments which attendants will play to visitors on request. The Museum will be open daily, including Sundays, from 10 a.m. to 1 p.m. and from 2 p.m. to 6 p.m. Admission free.

Transport

Kampala is the hub from which radiate Uganda's 11,000 miles of roads, 1,400 miles of waterway served by steamer and launch and the 879-mile Railway to Jinja, Nairobi and Mombasa.

The best way to see the country is by car and a number of firms arrange motor tours. Self-drive cars may be hired by the day, week or month. Buses go from Kampala to all parts of the Protectorate.

A seven-day steamer tour of Lake Victoria, calling at ports in Kenya and Tanganyika, may be made from Port Bell.

Just over half-an-hour's drive from Kampala is Entebbe's big new airport which is on the Comet route; from here you can make a day's aerial tour of Uganda, calling at Soroti, Lira, Gulu and Arua, or an eight-hour circuit of Lake Victoria.

A Land of Infinite Variety

"UGANDA," said Sir Winston Churchill many years ago, "is a fairy tale. You climb up a railway instead of a beanstalk, and at the end there is a wonderful new world. The scenery is different, the vegetation is different, the climate is different and, most of all, the people are different from anything elsewhere to be seen in the whole range of Africa."

Uganda is, in truth, "different." It is a land, still largely unexplored by the tourist, of infinite variety, of strange and brilliant contrasts: a land of richly fertile valleys and of harsh forbidding scrub, of surging waterfalls and sluggish swamps, of burnt-out volcanoes that are the legendary home of tribal gods.

Look to the west: there are the fabled Mountains of the Moon with their veils of mist, their glaciers and perpetual snows. Turn east, where the tall clouds are pierced by the majestic mass of Mount Elgon. To the south spreads that great inland sea, Lake Victoria—so big that you could drown half England in it.

And the country in between? It is as green as emerald, threaded with rivers and lakes, the haunt of story book animals—elephant and buffalo, antelope and eland, gazelle and zebra, lion and leopard.

Uganda lies in the heart of the tropics, astride the Equator, and yet the climate over most of its area—thanks to the altitude—is unexpectedly pleasant: "a kind of perpetual English summer" is how it has been described. The temperature rarely rises above 85° F. (29° Centigrade), rarely falls below 60° F. (15° Centigrade); a beneficent rainfall keeps the country lush and green all the year round.

Uganda's area of 94,000 square miles makes it a little larger than the United Kingdom: the greatest distance from north to south is 400 miles and from east to west 350 miles. About one-seventh of the country is open water.

The population is around 5½ million, the overwhelming majority being African. There are about 48,000 Asians and 5,600 Europeans. Capital and seat of Government is Entebbe with a population of 8,000. The commercial centres are Kampala (population nearing 40,000) and rapidly growing Jinja.

Uganda's contact with the outside world is comparatively recent: it was

not until 1862 that the explorers Speke and Grant, searching for the source of the Nile, reached the capital of Mutesa, the Kabaka (King) of Buganda, not far from the present Kampala.

Buganda—its people are called Baganda and its language Luganda—is now one of the four provinces of Uganda: it is made up of the three districts of Mengo, Masaka and Mubende. It has its own King and parliament, its own power to make laws. In the other provinces, the Eastern (consisting of the districts of Busoga, Mbale and Teso), the Western (Bunyoro, Toro, Ankole and Kigezi) and the Northern (Acholi, Lango, Karamoja and West Nile), there are African Local Governments in various stages of development.

The economic progress of Uganda began with the building of the railway from Mombasa in the early years of the century. Soon the country discovered its future in the cultivation of cotton. Today the export of cotton, all of it grown by African peasant farmers, is Uganda's greatest source of wealth. Coffee, too, is a lucrative crop: Uganda is the biggest exporter of coffee in the British Commonwealth.

While agriculture will always provide the livelihood of the majority of the population, the danger of reliance on these two crops, subject as they are to violent fluctuations of price, is fully realised and plans are well advanced for the development of secondary industries.

Keys to this development are a £22 million hydro-electric scheme at Jinja, harnessing the Nile at the start of its tortuous, 3,850 mile course to the Mediterranean, and an extension of the railway westwards from Kampala towards the copper and cobalt mines in the foothills of Ruwenzori.

Keeping step with this economic expansion is steady progress in the political and social spheres. Africans sit on the highest organs of Government and millions of pounds are being spent on the development of educational, health and other services. An international airport has been built at Entebbe; roads have been driven to the furthest corners of the Protectorate.

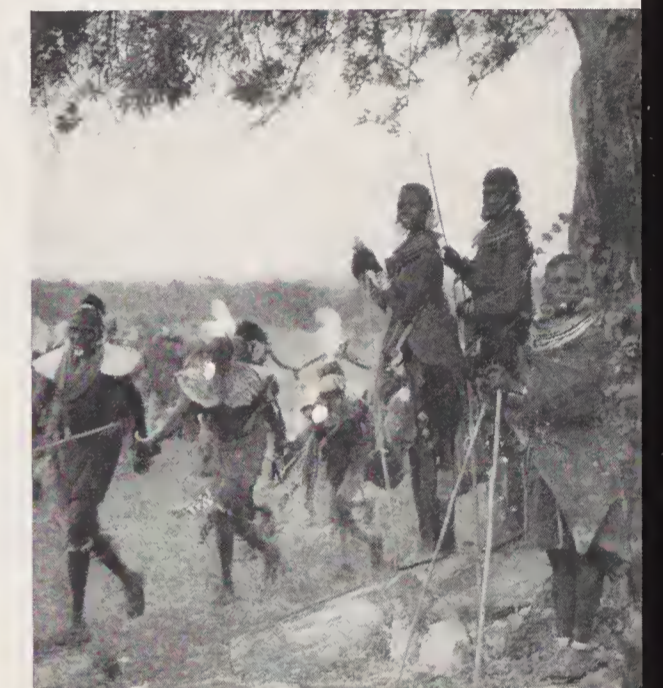
Uganda then is a beautiful country, an expanding country, a happy country, particularly happy in the goodwill and understanding there has always been between those who live within her borders.



African homestead



Murchison Falls



Karamojong dancers



B.O.A.C. Comet at Entebbe



National Parks

UGANDA'S two great game sanctuaries are the Murchison Falls National Park, lying astride the Victoria Nile and stretching for 1,000 square miles, and the Queen Elizabeth National Park in the region of Lakes Edward and George, with an area of 700 square miles.

The Murchison Falls are the most dramatic sight in all Uganda. Here the pent-up waters of the Nile surge through a narrow gap, not quite 20 feet wide, to plunge down a series of gigantic steps.

But the Falls are only the culmination of a journey which provides one of the finest spectacles of unspoilt nature in the world.

The voyage is best made from Butiaba in one of the Railway Administration's launches, the *Murchison* or *Livingstone*; the return trip of 130 miles takes about 24 hours. After leaving Lake Albert the Victoria Nile is navigated for 20 miles and wild animals graze unconcernedly as the vessels pass by. Hippopotamus and crocodile can be seen in their thousands; there are elephants, buffalo, wart-hog and antelope, baboons bark at the intruder; monkeys disport in the trees; and

a bewildering variety of bird life lines the banks. For visitors who prefer to motor to the Falls there are tracks both from north and south through typical game country. There is also a landing strip for aircraft.

The Queen Elizabeth National Park embraces Lake Edward and adjoins the huge Parc National Albert, in the Belgian Congo, thus allowing the free passage of elephant, buffalo and other game between the two territories.

The park includes the southern foothills of Ruwenzori, a labyrinth of extinct volcanoes and crater lakes. Below, on the Lake George flats, are hippopotamus and water buck, lions and leopards, chimpanzees and giant hogs, guinea fowl, francolin and other birds in profusion. Safari lodges, providing simple, reasonably-priced accommodation, have been built in both parks and small, shallow-draft launches may be hired.

Information about charges and regulations for photography may be obtained from the Uganda National Parks, P.O. Box 22, Lake Katwe, or from the East Africa Tourist Travel Association.



Le grand pont métallique de Bukama.



Rive du Lualaba et Ile aux borassus.

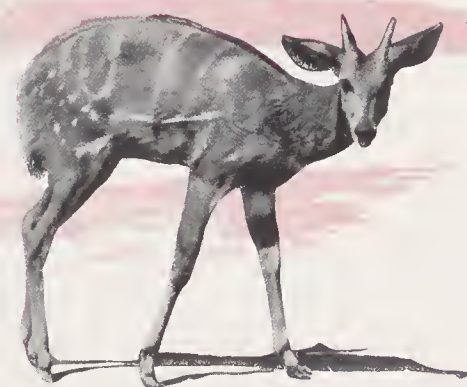


Rive du Lualaba et Ile aux borassus.

Circuit du
HAUT-CONGO
LUALABA



Les bords du lac Kisale.



Coucher de soleil sur le Lualaba.



Voiture du chemin de fer B. C. K. entre Elisabethville et Bukama.

Elisabethville: la gare et un rond-point.



FORM. N° 130 ETABL. JEAN DE VOS S. A. - BRUXELLES

Edité par
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ET DU RUANDA-URUNDI
Rue de la Loi, 87, Bruxelles. — Téléphone : 12.87.98



Le chenal du lac Kisale dans les papyrus.
 Les collines de Kabelwe.
 Un coude brusque du chenal.
 Escale de Maka.
 Pont en béton de 400 m. à Kongolo.
 Vallée de Kansenia et Monts Bianco.

Vaste étendue de papyrus
 aux abords du lac Kisale.

CIRCUIT DU KATANGA CENTRAL

Cet itinéraire est étudié à l'intention des voyageurs désirant admirer les paysages du fleuve Congo (nommé Lualaba dans cette partie de son cours) dans le secteur le plus pittoresque et le plus méridional de son parcours navigable (dit: bief supérieur). Le voyage peut commencer soit à Elisabethville soit à n'importe quelle station du chemin de fer entre Elisabethville et Bukama, soit encore à Kongolo ou à Manono, de façon à constituer un circuit fermé.

Il exige sept jours et un bateau quitte Bukama tous les 14 jours en correspondance avec un train partant d'Elisabethville le vendredi (consulter les horaires spéciaux).

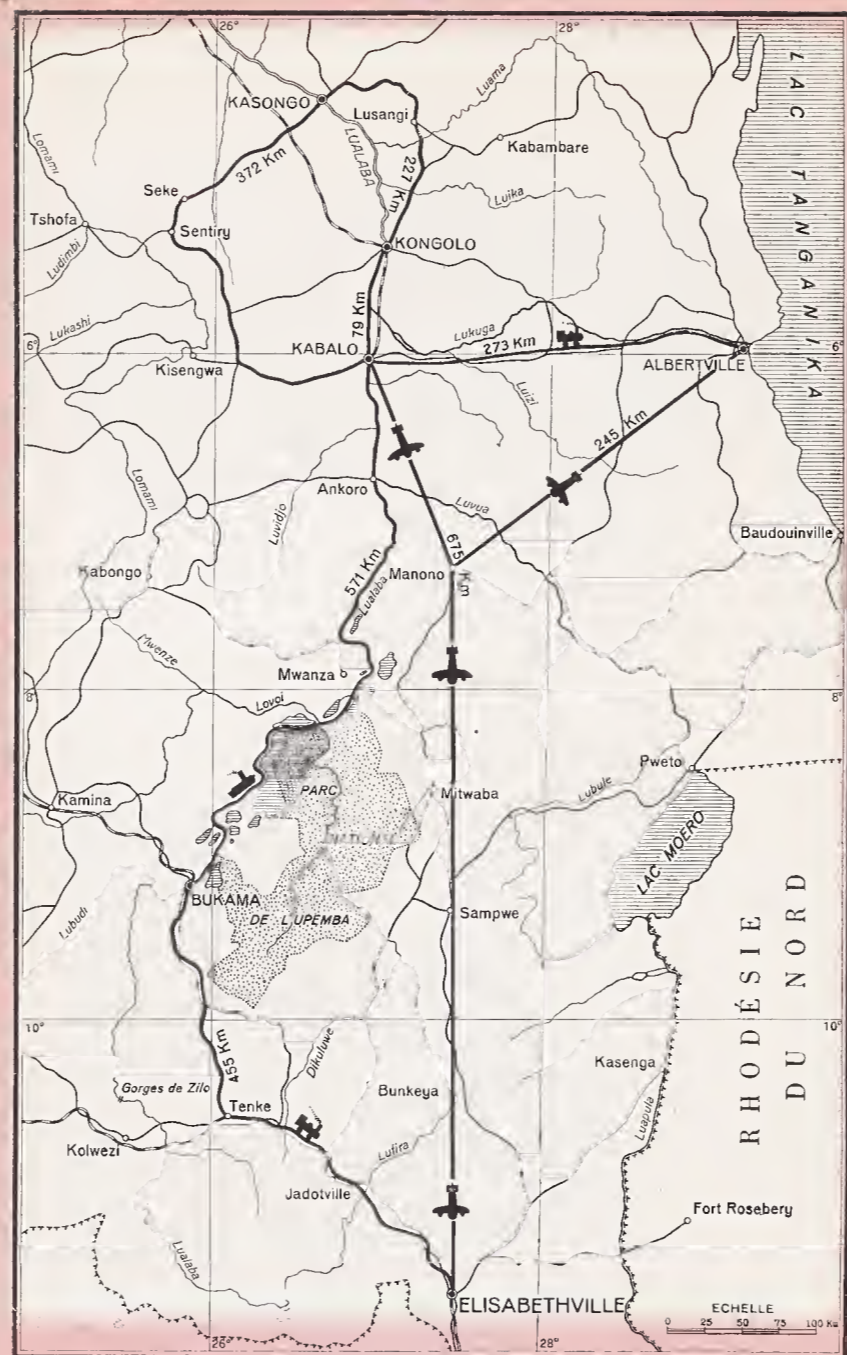
La distance par le fleuve entre Bukama et Kabalo est de 570 km. et s'effectue en cent heures environ.

Le séjour à bord du bateau « Prince Léopold », appartenant à la Compagnie des Chemins de Fer du Congo supérieur aux Grands Lacs Africains, est confortable et reposant. Les nombreuses escales, destinées à renouveler la provision de combustible permettent aux voyageurs de descendre à terre, et de prendre contact avec la vie indigène, extrêmement pittoresque et attrayante.

La largeur du fleuve varie de 200 à 1.800 m. et il traverse le fameux lac Kisale envahi par une abondante végétation de lotus, nénuphars et papyrus, et côtoie le lac Upemba (Parc National). De nombreux éléphants sont visibles en bordure du fleuve.

La faune aquatique est également développée (grands oiseaux, crocodiles, etc.)

La navigation est uniquement diurne en raison des difficultés de pilotage dans les méandres très étroits des chenaux tracés dans la masse compacte des papyrus, qui s'élèvent à plusieurs mètres au-dessus du niveau des eaux. Les nuits à bord sont donc très calmes, aussitôt que le chargement du combustible est terminé. Il est souvent aisé d'acquiescer au cours des escales des objets de fabrication indigène qui viendront enrichir la collection des souvenirs du voyage. (Voir description dans le *Guide du Voyageur au Congo belge*, édité par l'Office du Tourisme.)



N. B. Le parcours Kabalo-Kongolo (en bateau ou en auto) et Kongolo-Kabongo-Sentery-Kabalo (en auto) présente également un vif intérêt; il peut aisément s'ajouter au circuit décrit ci-contre si l'on dispose de 2 à 3 jours supplémentaires.



HORAIRES DES VOYAGES

Premier itinéraire.

1 Départ en chemin de fer d'Elisabethville tous les vendredis à 8 h. 30. — Arrivée à Bukama le samedi à 1 h. 35. — Petit déjeuner à bord du « Prince Léopold ». — Départ à 10 heures. — Escales à Maka, Kiabo, Kabelwe (14 heures d'escale), Nyonga (4 heures d'escale), Kalombo (14 heures d'escale), Kadia, Malemba, Kaballa, Mulongo (12 heures d'escale), Kabumbulu, Kaniamba, Muyumba (4 heures d'escale), Ankoro et Kialo. — Arrivée à Kabalo le mercredi à 15 heures. — Logement à l'hôtel, départ en avion le jeudi à 12 h. 30. — Escale à Manono. — Arrivée à Elisabethville à 15 h. 45.

Prix approximatif comportant tous les parcours chemins de fer, bateaux, nourriture à bord, logement, trajet avion (sauf les boissons) : 5.800 francs congolais.

S'adresser aux Agences de Voyages.

Deuxième itinéraire.

2 Départ en chemin de fer de Kabalo, le mercredi à 21 h. 30. — Arrivée à Albertville le jeudi à 9 h. 15, logement à l'hôtel. — Visite de la ville, du Camp Général Jacques, tombe du Lt. Bodson, bords du lac Tanganika, etc. — Départ en avion vers Elisabethville le samedi à 9 h. 20, arrivée à 12 h. 55.

Suppléments: Ticket de chemin de fer (1^{re} classe): 670 francs - ticket avion: 750 francs - frais de séjour et déplacement à Albertville: environ 1.000 francs.

N. B. Les voitures de chemin de fer disposent de couchettes et un wagon-restaurant sert les repas en cours de route. A l'arrivée à Bukama, les voyageurs passent la nuit dans le wagon-lit et descendent à bord du bateau pour le petit déjeuner. Plusieurs garages louent des voitures à Albertville pour les excursions dans les environs.



Le train courrier du C. F. L. à Albertville.



Vue aérienne de Jadotville.

Femme de race Basongo à Bukama.





Club House et bassin de natation pour Européens.

« USA » : USUMBURA

Le voyageur arrivé par la voie lacustre est agréablement impressionné lorsqu'après avoir suivi la longue avenue asphaltée qui le mène à la ville, il voit surgir des bosquets de chênes argentés, les silhouettes imposantes des grands hôtels dont la ligne et le modernisme ne peuvent jalouser l'Europe.

Ces hôtels forment l'avant-garde du quartier commercial dont l'allure brillante en souligne la vitalité robuste et riante.

Des avenues fraîches ombragées de flamboyants amènent notre voyageur dans le centre administratif : il se trouve devant le plus ancien bâtiment de la ville : le « Territoire », construction trappue d'avant 1914, et l'édifice peut-être le plus fini de la cité : le siège du Gouvernement, au visage à la fois sérieux et léger.

Ces bâtiments semblent voguer sur la nappe particulièrement entretenue des pelouses et des parcs.

Aperçue du lac, la ville décrit l'histoire de sa croissance prodigieuse : un débarquement, le débordement sur l'interland immédiat; enfin, l'assaut de la montagne de fond. Cet épanouissement énergique ne blesse cependant pas l'harmonie des couleurs, mais, bien au contraire, semble l'avoir enrichie, achevée. Aux verts multiples des manguiers, des pins, des chênes argentés, des palmiers et des pelouses, à l'azur du lac et du ciel, au bleu léger des lointains ou à celui plus dur des montagnes proches, sont venus s'ajouter l'or et le blanc du centre d'affaires, le gris léger des édifices publics. Dominant le tout, c'est l'envolée multicolore et extrêmement gaie et riante des habitations éparpillées dans des bouquets de verdure.

Après avoir découvert au marché indigène toute l'Afrique noire et sans transition parcouru les larges trottoirs d'Europe, le touriste descendra dans la ville asiatique où sa soif d'exotisme et ses sensations cosmopolites seront comblées : variétés infinies des costumes, des langues, des attitudes.

Cette promenade, riche en émotions, se terminera tout naturellement au bord vivifiant du lac... où la plage, l'écluse des vagues, les bancs, le « Bar » donneront l'illusion à la plus modeste imagination de se trouver, Dieu sait comment, dans un coin du littoral belge.



Un chef au Ruanda

USUMBURA



Panorama de la ville d'Usumbura



Coucher de soleil sur le lac Tanganyika



Bâtiments administratifs

Bâtiment des P.T.T.

ACCES DE LA VILLE

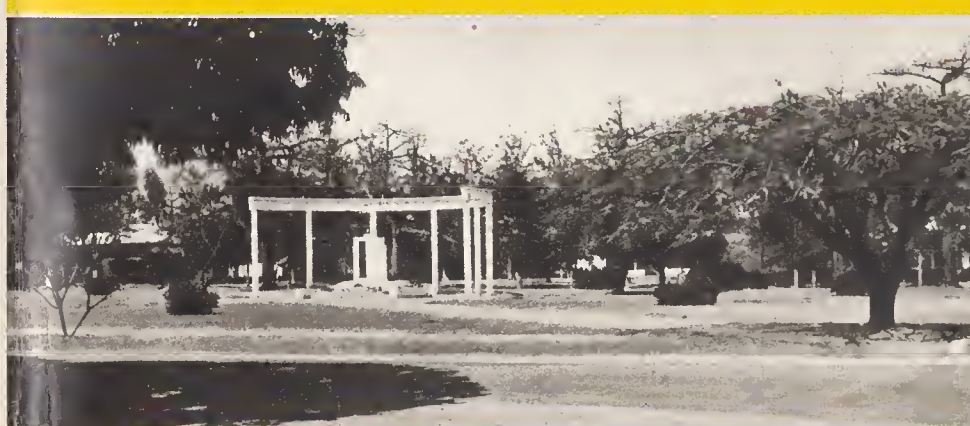
a) Par air : lignes régulières et fréquentes de Léopoldville (via Luluabourg-Albertville), Elisabethville, Stanleyville, Bukavu, Kigali, Nairobi (via Entebbe) - Ligne de Bruxelles via Tripoli - Kano - Stanleyville et via Rome - Athènes - Le Caire ou via Entebbe. — b) Par route : en provenance d'Albertville, via Uvira (430 km); en provenance de Bukavu via Kamaniola ou via Shangugu (140 ou 165 km); en provenance de Goma-Kisenyi via Astrida; en provenance de l'Uganda via Kakitumba, Kigali, Astrida. — c) Par eau : en provenance d'Albertville par bateau C.F.L. (40 heures) ou de Dar es Salam via Kigoma-Kalundu.

EXCURSIONS AUX ENVIRONS

USUMBURA est le point de départ de nombreuses excursions en voiture.
 a) Excursion d'une demi-journée à Uvira et Kalundu - port (très jolies vues sur le lac et les massifs montagneux du Kivu).
 b) Excursions d'une journée à : 1. Nyanza Lac (corniche du Tanganyika); 2. Sources du Nil; 3. Bukavu (Costermansville) sur la grandiose escarpement de Kamaniola surplombant les méandres de la Ruzizi.
 c) Circuit touristique de trois jours : Usumbura - Astrida - Nyangwe - Shangugu - Bukavu - Bugarama - Usumbura (3 jours, 512 km.) : vues des montagnes de la crête Congo Nil par une route passant à 2.300 m. d'altitude, le Lac Kivu et la sinieuse Ruzizi, une des plus belles rivières africaines.
 d) Un des circuits touristiques les plus spectaculaires de l'Afrique Centrale (environ 1.000 kilomètres en une semaine) : Usumbura - Astrida - Nyanza - Kigali ou Usumbura - Ngazi - Bugessera - Kigali puis Lac Mohasi - Gabiro - Kakitumba - Nyakalare - Bumba - Ruhengeri - Ruindi - Kisenyi - Goma - Bukavu - Usumbura : visite des hauts plateaux du Ruanda et des savanes giboyeuses de l'Est, le Parc National de la Kagera (zèbres, antilopes, impalas), des volcans et champs de lave, du Parc National Albert, des rives du Lac Kivu et de la vallée de la Ruzizi.



Eglise d'Usumbura



Monument commémoratif aux Morts



Entrée du bassin de natation pour indigènes



Bassin de natation pour indigènes

CE QU'IL FAUT VOIR A USUMBURA

Sa plage (de 6 h. à 8 h.; de 17 h. à 19 h.; surtout au coucher du soleil). — Son sable fin, tiède et pur, fait la joie des enfants et crée pour l'adulte l'illusion parfois saisissante de la plage belge. Odeur de mer, fraîcheur, vue superbe. Facilement accessible (regard sur l'activité portuaire).

Centre commercial. — Rayonner depuis la place E. Jungers.

Cité asiatique. — Typiquement orientale (meilleure heure : 17 h.).

Centre administratif. — Silhouette des bâtiments, les pelouses, le monument aux morts. Le « Territoire » (mairie), vestige de l'occupation allemande.

Son stade. — Surgit des bois de chênes argentés; lignes pures et modernes, vaste.

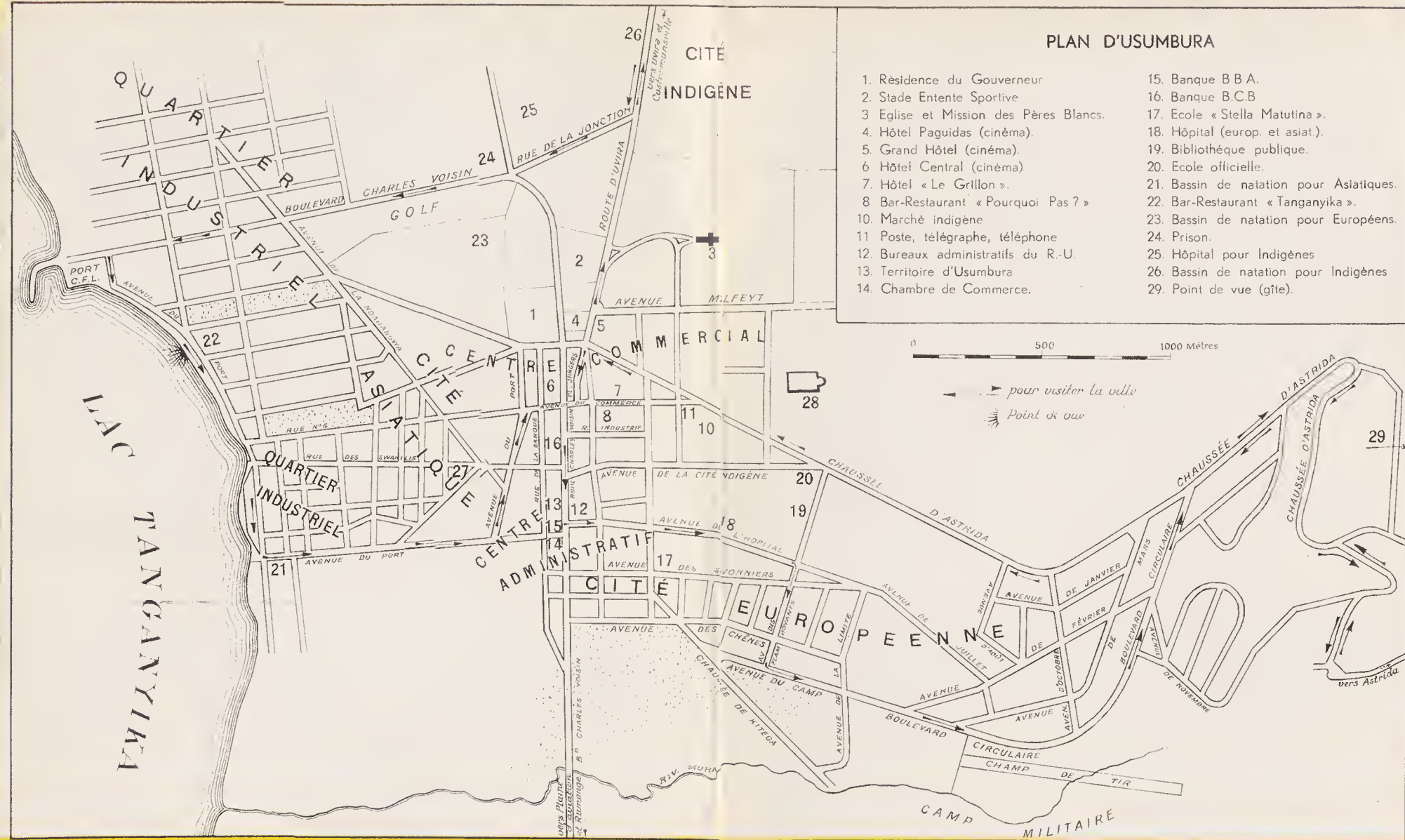
Les bassins de natation. — Européens et indigènes. Ultra-modernes.

Ses pépinières et environs. — Fraîcheur paisible, quelques images franchement nordiques.

Le marché (journalier). — Couleur bruyante d'Afrique. Pittoresque, originalité des tons et des costumes.

La Mission et sa grande église. — Ses abords.

La ville haute et le point de vue du gîte (4 km.). — L'assaut de la montagne par le damier multicolore des maisons neuves, qui rivalisent de fraîcheur et de recherche architecturale. Du gîte : vue panoramique grandiose sur la plaine de la Ruzizi en son entier, massif montagneux congolais où se jouent les couchers de soleil les plus merveilleux; la boucle nord du Tanganyika; Usumbura, centre nerveux de la région.



RENSEIGNEMENTS PRATIQUES

Hôtels. — Les touristes trouveront non seulement à Usumbura, mais aussi à l'intérieur du territoire des hôtels confortables et une bonne table bourgeoise. La brousse elle-même offre aux voyageurs équipés de matériel de campement des gîtes d'étape nombreux et agréablement situés.

Liste des hôtels. — Hôtel Pagidas (48 chambres), tél. 250 B.P. 2 - Grand Hôtel (40 chambres), tél. 360 B.P. 225 - Hôtel Central (24 chambres), tél. 358 B.P. 77 - Hôtel « Le Grillon » (6 chambres).

Restaurants-Bars. — Pourquoi Pas ? (rue de l'Industrie) - Tanganyika (avenue du Port) et tous les hôtels ci-dessus, sauf « Le Grillon ».

Agences de Voyages. — Agence A.M.I. (tél. 365 B.P. 750) - Agence Sabena (tél. 510 B.P. 720) - Congo Express et Congo Tours (tél. 291 B.P. 26) - Etablissements Zeimet (tél. 216 B.P. 58) - Bureau Ch. Poli (tél. 333 B.P. 119) - Bureau Ch. Lorenz (tél. 498 B.P. 377).

Taxis. — Près des hôtels et aux agences de voyages. Parcours touristiques à partir de 7 francs le kilomètre roulé.

Garages. — Bergmans (Citroën) - Capelluto (Plymouth) - Estaf (Ford) - N.A.H.V. (Dodge) - Old East (Studebaker) - Schrynomakers, S.C.T. (Fiat) - Sedec (General Motors), S.O.S.

Associations et Groupements. — L'Alliance Française. - Amon Nos Autes - des Anciens Combattants Interalliés du Ruanda-Urundi. - L'Association L'Association des Anciens Etudiants de l'U.C.L. - Le Cercle des Anciens Etudiants de l'U.C.L. - Le Cercle de Balle Pelote d'Usumbura. - La Ligue des Familles Indigènes d'Usumbura. - du Ruanda-Urundi. - La Communauté Hellénique du Ruanda-Urundi. - L'Entente Sportive d'Usumbura. - La Ligue des Familles Nombreuses. - L'Union Africaine des Arts et Lettres. - L'Union Eurafricaine du Ruanda-Urundi. - L'Usumbura Football Club. - L'Usumbura Sporting Club. - De Vlaamse Vriendenkring. - Le Waka Tennis Club.

Banques. — Banque Centrale du C. B. et du R.-U. - Banque du Congo Belge. - Banque Belge d'Afrique.



Hôtel Pagidas à Usumbura



Grand Hôtel à Usumbura



Rudahigwa, Mwami de Ruanda.

Environs de Biumba.

Montagnes de l'Urundi

Mwambutsa, Mwami de l'Urundi.



Paysage champêtre près du lac Bulera.

Vannier du Ruanda.

Chutes de la Rwaza près de Ruhengeri.

Chutes de la Rwaza près de Ruhengeri.



Le Kagera à Kusuma.

L'escarpement de Kamaniola.

Source du Nil près de Rutana.

Pyramide érigée à la source du Nil.

USUMBURA

Ruanda - Urundi



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USUMBURA

Ruanda - Urundi



OFFICE DU TOURISME DU CONGO BELGE ET DU RUANDA-URUNDI
87, Rue de la Loi - Bruxelles

USUMBURA

Historique

USUMBURA n'a guère un passé remarquable. Le nord du Lac Tanganyika a été reconnu pour la première fois par les explorateurs Burton et Speke, en 1857, puis, en 1872, par Stanley et Livingstone, et, enfin, par l'Autrichien Baumann, en 1892. C'est cette même année que les Pères Blancs du Cardinal Lavignerie tentèrent de s'installer près du petit village d'Usumbura, mais il fallut attendre jusqu'en 1902 pour voir s'ériger, à Buhonga, la première mission des Pères Blancs. Cet emplacement, à quelque distance du lac, avait été choisi parce qu'il y existait une source d'eau potable, inexistante au bord du lac.

Usumbura devint alors un petit poste militaire allemand et son rôle se borna à la garde de la frontière et de la rive Est du lac. De cette époque subsistent deux vestiges : les allées bordées de manguiers touffus et le bâtiment massif du « Territoire », unique construction d'alors.

Le 16 juin 1916, le poste fut conquis par les troupes belges commandées par le Colonel Thomas. Depuis cette date, la Belgique se comporte comme mandataire bien que la Société des Nations ne lui ait confié cette tâche qu'en 1923 et que la loi belge ne l'ait acceptée que le 20 octobre 1924.

Usumbura devint le siège administratif du Ruanda-Urundi et la résidence du Commissaire Royal (actuellement le Gouverneur).

La population blanche passe de 10 habitants en 1920 à 85 en 1925, 237 en 1939 et 2.300 en 1953. L'on compte également 900 Asiatiques, 2.500 Swahilis et plus de 16.000 indigènes.

Situation

Altitude : 800 m. Latitude : S. 3° 22' 57". Longitude : E. 29° 21' 28".
Température moyenne : 24°7 centigrade.



Danseur Watuzi, par P. DAXHELET

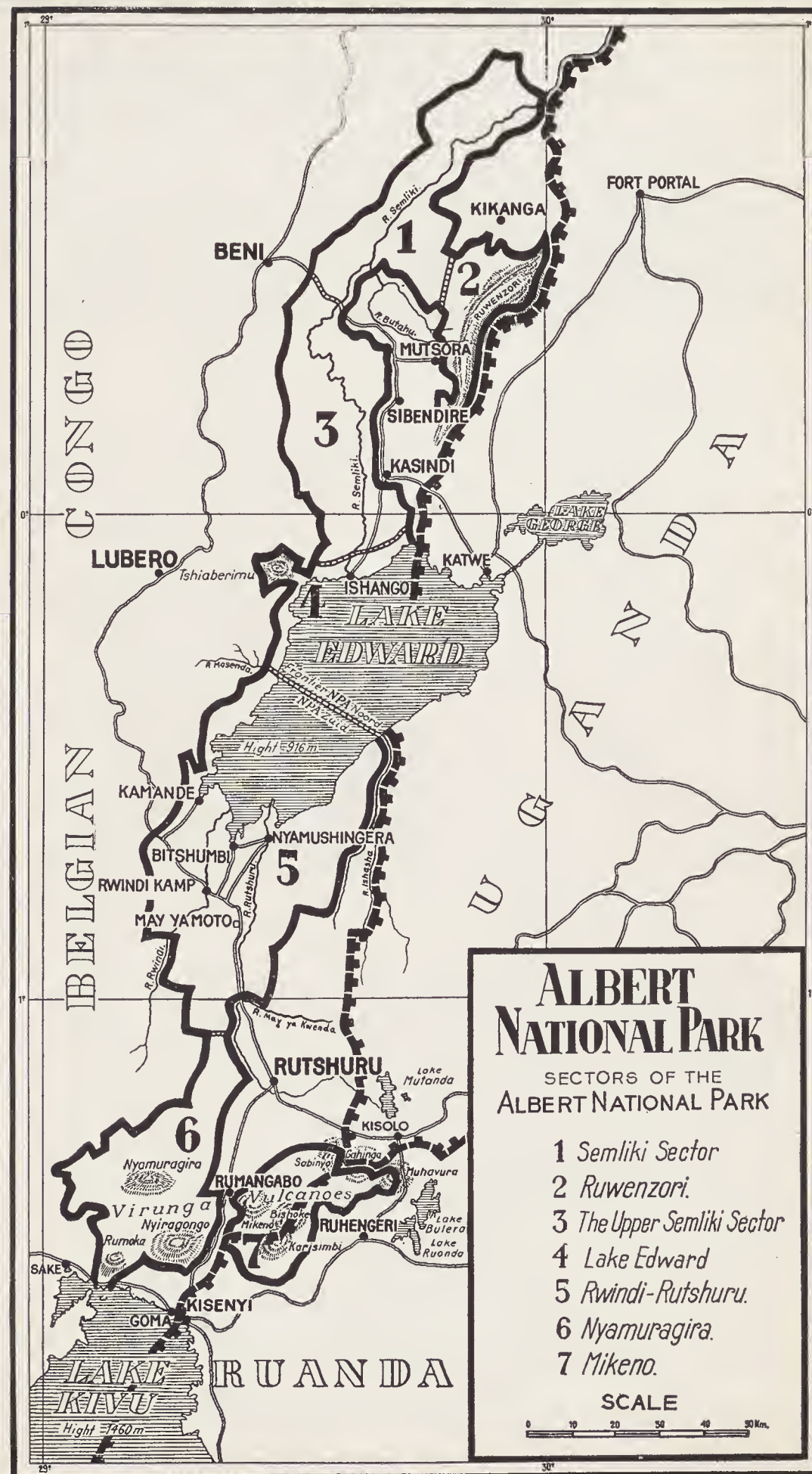


Latérites au Ruanda.

Soeur du Mwami du Ruanda.



Danseur Watuzi, par P. DAXHELET.

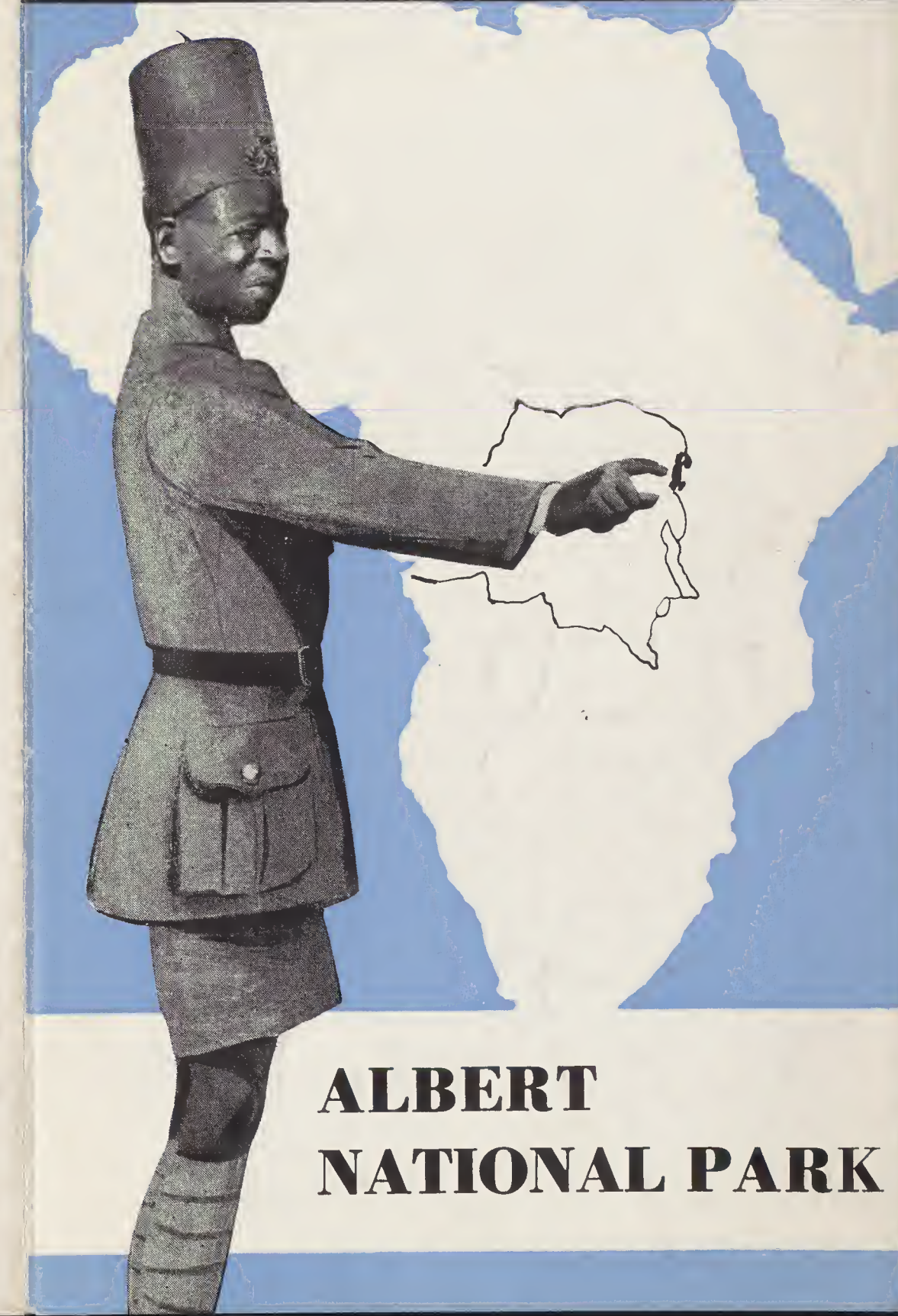


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DU CONGO BELGE



**ALBERT
NATIONAL PARK**

ALBERT NATIONAL PARK

The Albert National Park, created in 1925 by Royal Decree, covers some 2.022.500 acres. It offers a great variety of remarkable sites and contains innumerable specimens of a fauna which has practically disappeared from most districts of Congo.

The essential purpose of The Albert National Park is to provide a reserve to assure the conservation of the African flora and fauna, some representatives of which are threatened with extinction owing to the continued improvement of hunting methods and also to the ever growing needs of a developing economy.

To keep intact that which Nature has bequeathed to us is not sufficient. That is why the Albert National Park, as well as the other national parks in the Belgian Congo, has a definite scientific purpose. These vast natural laboratories are placed at the disposal of Science which finds there valuable lessons for the progress of human knowledge.

So many beautiful things gathered together could not be kept from the public. With a view to satisfying their legitimate curiosity, some districts have been opened to traffic, so far as this could be done without interfering with the aims mentioned above. Visitors are allowed in some parts of sectors 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6, on payment of a fee. Catering and lodging are available at the Rwindi Camp.

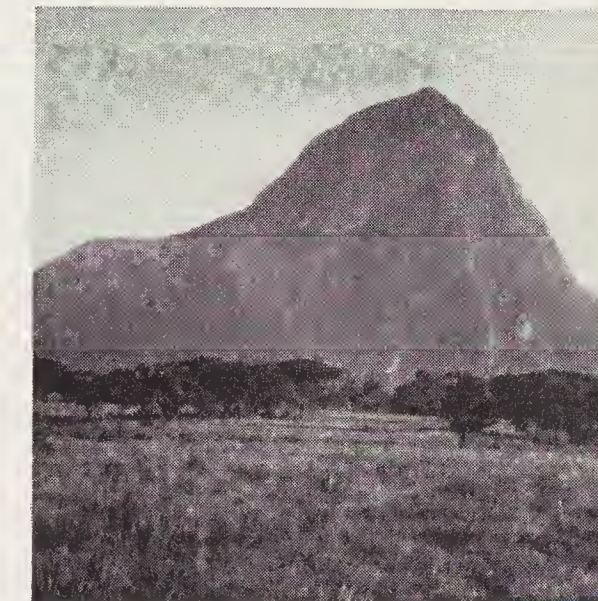
It would therefore be a mistake to give the appellation « Park » to the whole of this domain, the most extensive parts of which constitute a « fully protected nature reserve ». Every interference of man has been averted, so that the forces of Nature may develop unrestrained.



Do not frighten the animals; other visitors coming after you would not see them anymore



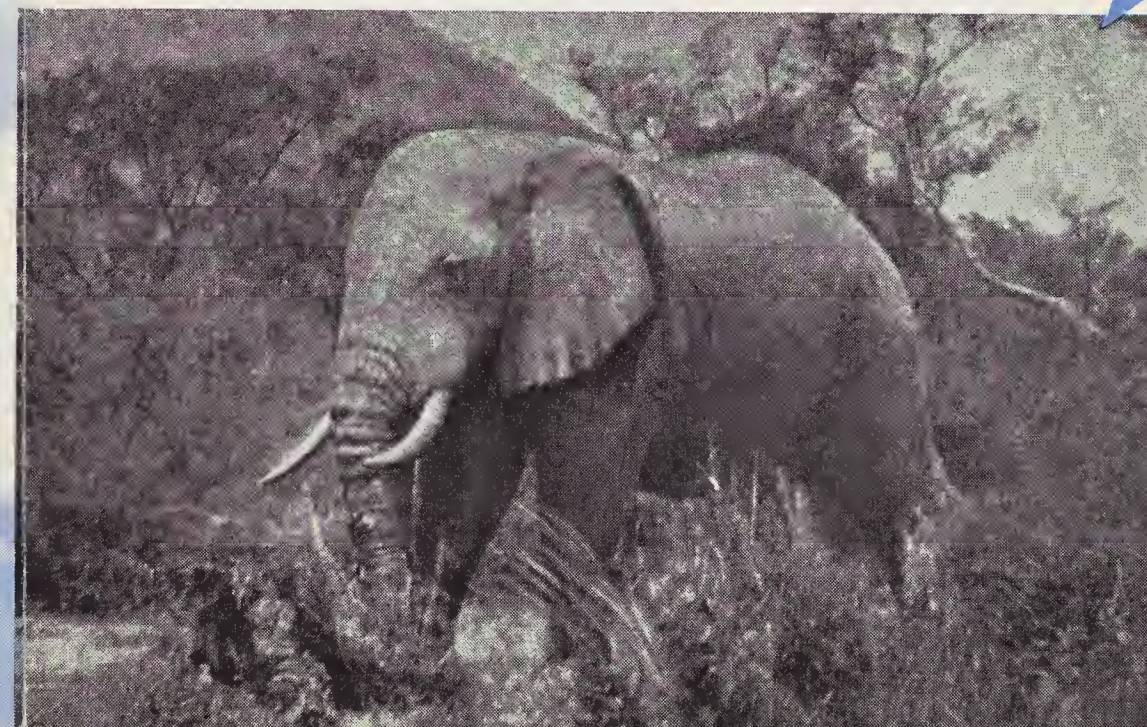
Do not leave your vehicle; there is danger.



Follow the guide's advice; it will ensure your safety.



Learn the rules, and respect them, for your own sake and that of others.



**HISTORICAL SURVEY —
STANLEYVILLE, THE WELL NAMED**

STANLEYVILLE is one of the oldest towns in the Congo. Stanley first reached the Falls in January 1877; after passing the succession of rapids and falls barring the river between Ponthierville and Stanleyville, the famous explorer continued downstream still believing he was descending the Nile. It was only after passing what are now known as the Stanley Falls that he realised his mistake.

In 1882, the Arab Buana Mabruki and his band occupied the region.

On December 1, 1883, Stanley, acting for the International African Association, travelled up the Congo river, making treaties with the native chiefs and establishing some outposts on the banks. When he reached Stanleyville, he took up quarters on « Kisangani » island upstream from the present town. Four mango trees, planted by the first chief of the post, can still be seen on the north-western point of the island. When he returned to the Lower Congo, Stanley entrusted the command of this station to Deane, a Scotsman.

For over ten years this small post, the oldest in the Independent Congo State, led a precarious existence, engaged in constant warfare with the Arab slave traders.

The first buildings which gave rise to the present town were erected on the right bank in 1898. A lovely city now stretches for many miles along the river.

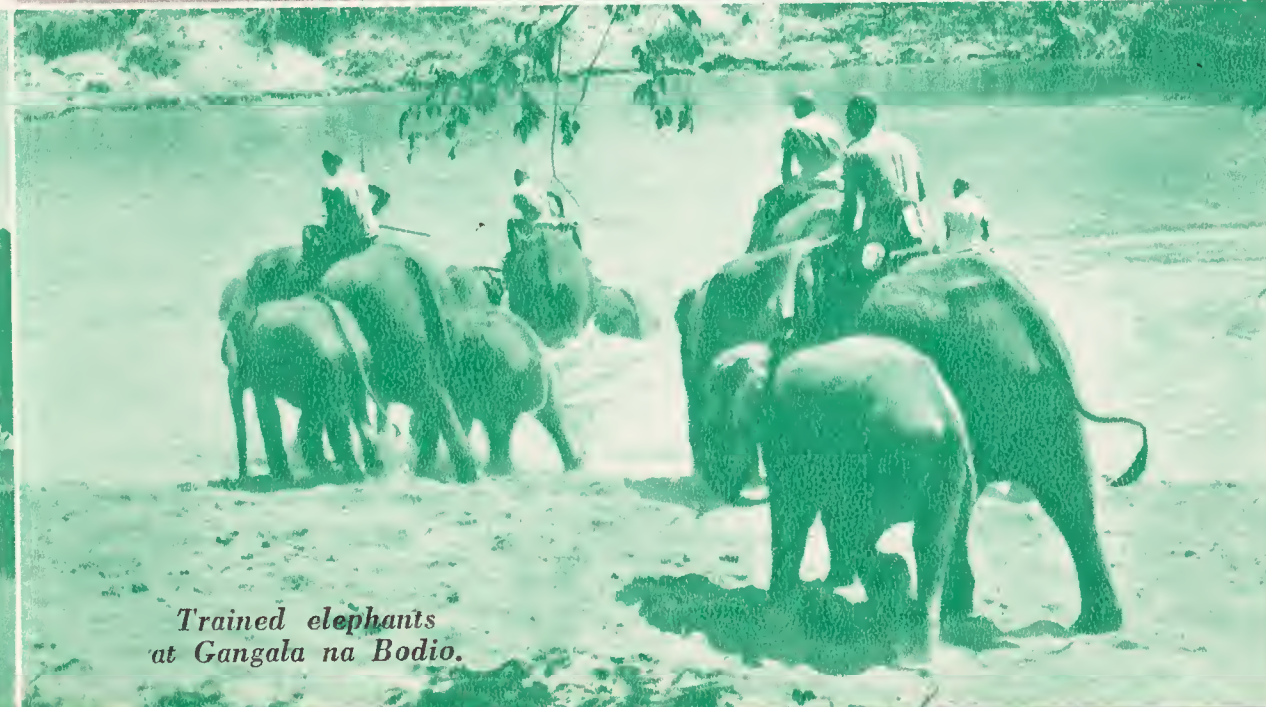
The settlement on the left bank is smaller; this is where the Upper Congo Railroad to the Great African Lakes have their holding. Their network, partly river connections and partly railroad, reaches Lake Tanganyika.

The left bank can be reached without difficulty, by a flotilla of motor whaleboats and ferries.

White population in 1953 : 4809.

Native population in 1953 : 75653.

The « Général Olsen », on the Leopoldville-Stanleyville run.



Trained elephants at Gangala na Bodio.

Wagenia children.



Wagenia Fishermen at Stanleyville.

EASTERN PROVINCE ★ BELGIAN CONGO

Edited by the
**TOURIST BUREAU FOR THE BELGIAN CONGO
AND RUANDA-URUNDI**
28, Putterie, Brussels, Phone 12.87.98.

Form. 174 — Aug. 1954.

Lokele Fishermen at Stanleyville.



Helio-Offset A.S.A.R., Brussels.

Printed in Belgium.

STANLEYVILLE





A Mchaka dance near Wamba.



Bridge over the Tshopo at Stanleyville.



Stanleyville Cathedral.



Characteristic « Negbe » ornament worn by the Mangbetu.



POSITION, ACCESS, CLIMATE, NATURAL RESOURCES



TANLEYVILLE, Capital of the Eastern Province, astride the River Congo, junction of all river, air, rail and road connections, is the turning point of communications, not only in the Belgian Congo, but also of the whole of Central Africa. Its geographical position is 0°31' North by 25°11' East, and its altitude 1400 feet.

The most up-to-date air services put the town at only 15 hours flying distance from Brussels.

« Stan » is considered the most typical of all Congo towns. Its average annual temperature is 75° Fahrenheit.

Heaviest rainfall occurs during September and October, but owing to Stanleyville's proximity to the Equator, there may be tropical showers at any time of the year.

STANLEYVILLE, by road, is about 490 miles from Bangassou (Northern Frontier of the Belgian Congo) — 700 miles from Juba (Eastern Frontier) — 2000 miles from Elisabethville-Mokambo (Southern Frontier) — 1040 miles from Leopoldville (Western Frontier).

Hotel accommodation is constantly increasing, and Stanleyville can provide all amenities to be found in great European cities.

RECOMMENDED EXCURSIONS

A visit to the Wagenia Fisheries near the 7th Cataract, and to the Arabised negro village (duration : 2 hours) — to the Tshopo Falls (1 hour) — to the native quarter (1 hour) — to the Elephants' Way (a ten-mile drive) — to the Wanie Rukula landscape (40 miles away). There is a regular motor-boat service across the Congo River enabling visits to the left bank and connections with the Great Lakes Railroad. Hunting parties and various sightseeing trips in every direction can easily be organised with Stanleyville as starting point.

PRACTICAL INFORMATION

HOTEL ACCOMMODATION.

There are 10 hotels in **STANLEYVILLE**, comprising : 115 complete suites; 110 rooms with bathroom and 23 rooms without bathroom making a total of 516 beds.

Main hotels :

- Sabena Guest-House (54 rooms — Tel. 68 & 336 — P.O.B. 257).
 - Wagenia Hotel (58 rooms — Tel. 470 — P.O.B. 485).
 - Pourquoi Pas? Residence (17 rooms — Tel. for rooms : 272; for restaurant : 114 — P.O.B. 138).
 - Hotel des Chutes (44 rooms — Tel. 98 — P.O.B. 242).
 - Stanley Hotel (20 rooms — Tel. 27 — P.O.B. 353).
 - La Rotonde Hotel (13 rooms — Tel. 99 — P.O.B. 446).
- (For complete list, see Hotel Guide for the Belgian Congo).

TRAVEL AGENCIES AND PRIVATE TRANSPORT FIRMS.

- Agence Maritime Internationale & General Agents of Thos. Cook — Tel. 137 and 397 — P.O.B. 167.
- Voyages Immo & American Express — Tel. 299 — P.O.B. 408.
- Voyages Joseph Dumoulin — Tel. 454 — P.O.B. 393.
- Congo-Safari (Messrs. Ingels & Son) — Tel. 140 — P.O.B. 282.
- Vicicongo — Tel. 59 — P.O.B. 1.
- Belgika — Tels. 342, 343 and 344 — P.O.B. 58.
- Transmondial (Sedec) — Tel. 508 — P.O.B. 697.

INFORMATION OFFICES.

- Syndicat d'Initiative de la Province Orientale (Eastern Province Promotion Syndicate) — Tel. 140 — P.O.B. 282.
- Belgian Congo oTuring Club — Tel. 137 — P.O.B. 167.
- Stanleyville Automobile Club — Tel. 140 — P.O.B. 282.
- Stanleyville Flying Club — P.O.B. 281.

BANKS.

- Banque Centrale du Congo Belge et du Ruanda-Urundi — (Central Bank of the Belgian Congo and Ruanda-Urundi) — Tels. 431 and 432 — P.O.B. 231.
- Banque du Congo Belge — Tels 56 and 57 — P.O.B. 54.
- Banque Belge d'Afrique — Tels 55 and 89 — P.O.B. 117.
- Socobanque — Tel. 420 — P.O.B. 701.

LOCAL PRESS.

- « Le Stanleyvillois » (daily) — Tel. 19 — P.O.B. 127.
- « Echo de Stan » (bi-weekly) — Tel. 76 — P.O.B. 112.

CHURCHES.

Catholic — Protestant — Greek Orthodox.

RIVER TRANSPORT.

Stanleyville - Lisala - Coquilhatville - Leopoldville Line : duration of the voyage, downstream : from 3 to 4 days. Frequency : about every 8 days. Otraco Network : Tels. 49 and 323.

RAILROAD TRANSPORT.

Stanleyville-Ponthierville Line : two trains a week; duration 5 hours. Upper Congo to Great African Lakes Railway Company, left bank : Tel. n° 2.

AIR TRANSPORT.

In every direction. Sabena Aerodrome : Tels. 69 and 367. Sobelair : Tel. 137 — P.O.B. 167.



Mangbetu woman.





Mount Hoyo caves / near Irumu.



Tabili village (Ituri).



Ekibondo village near Niangara.



The river Bima at Titule.



Mouth of the Boamba river (a tributary of the Congo).



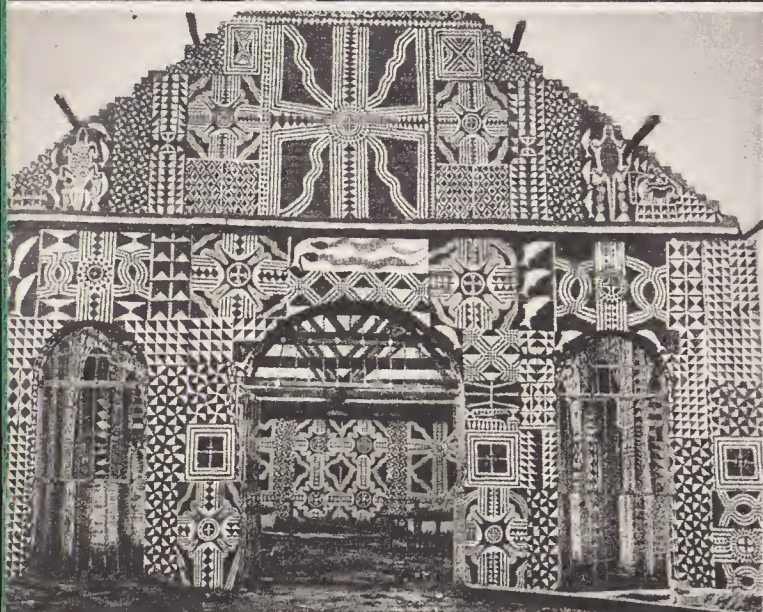
A meeting on a Kibali road.



Native chief of the Medje region carried in a « tipoy » (litter).



The main road of the Ituri region.



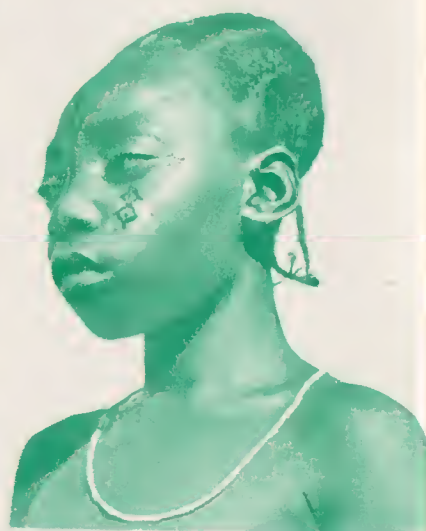
Decoraton of the native court-house at Niangara.



Sabena Guest-House, Stanleyville.



Village near Wamba.



The native town, Stanleyville.



Inn at the 229th kilometer of the Ituri road.



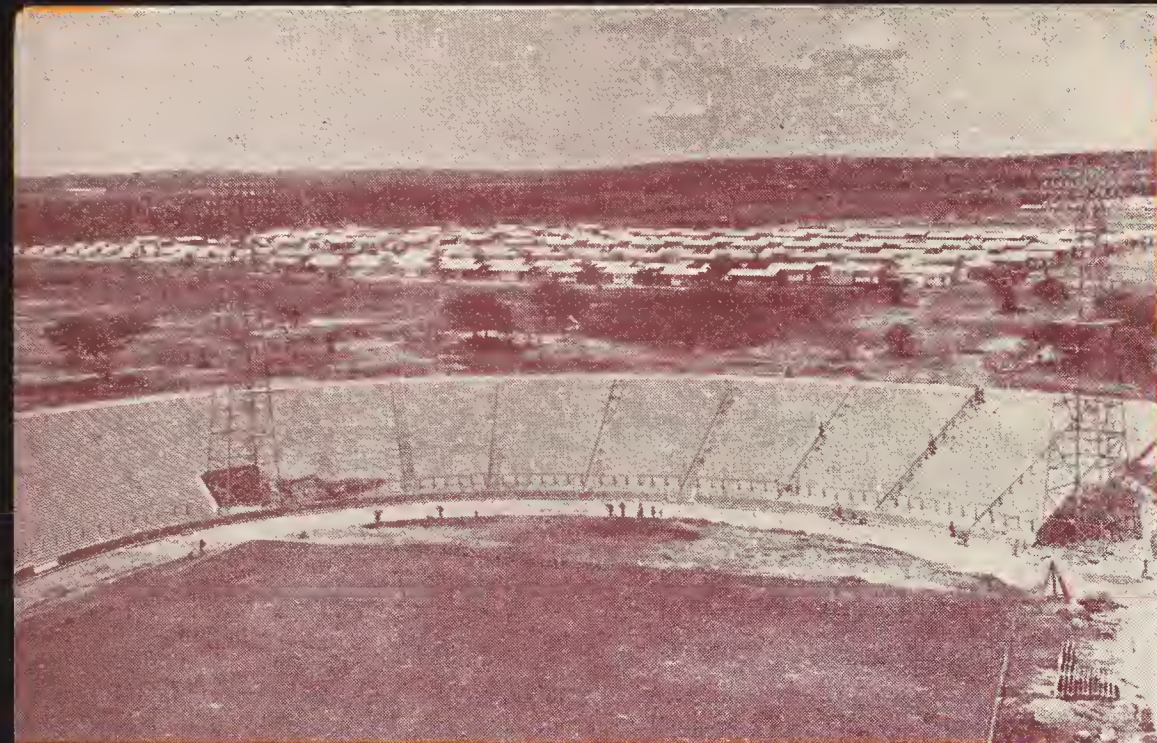
In the heart of the equatorial forest.



Hotel at Stanleyville.



Mangbetu Hotel at Paulis.



19



★ 19. The new olympic stadium.

★ 20. Memling hotel.

★ 21. Palace hotel.

★ 22. Astoria hotel.

★ 23. Regina hotel.



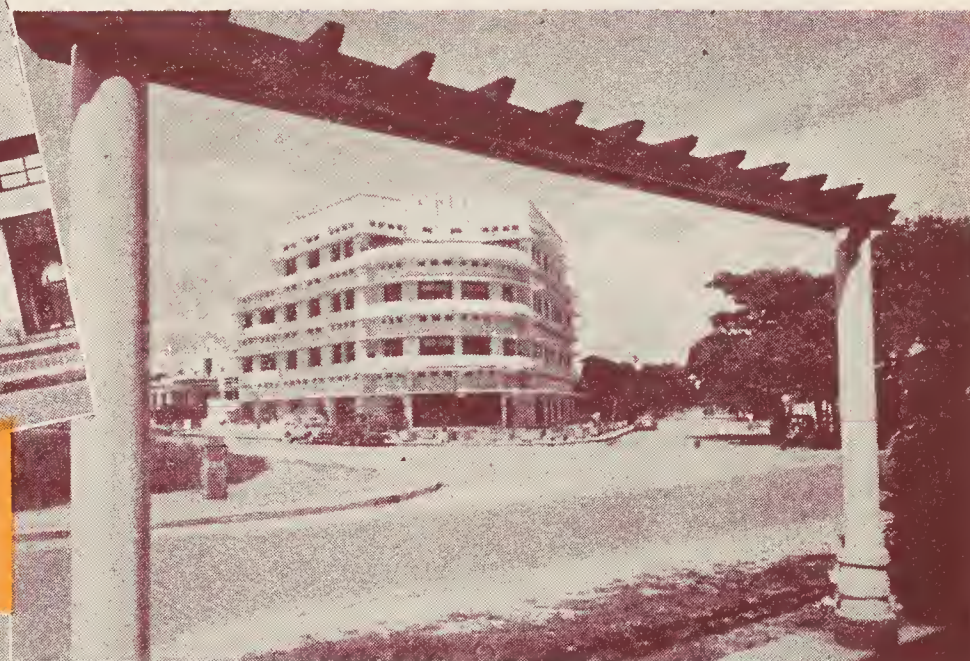
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23



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IMPRESOR, 60, quai Fernand Demets, Bruxelles — Tél. 21.30.70

THE CAPITAL
OF THE BELGIAN CONGO

LEOPOLDVILLE



The new Town-hall.

Tourist Bureau for the Belgian
Congo and Ruanda-Urundi.
87, rue de la Loi - Brussels.

Printed in Belgium
1952

Form 141.



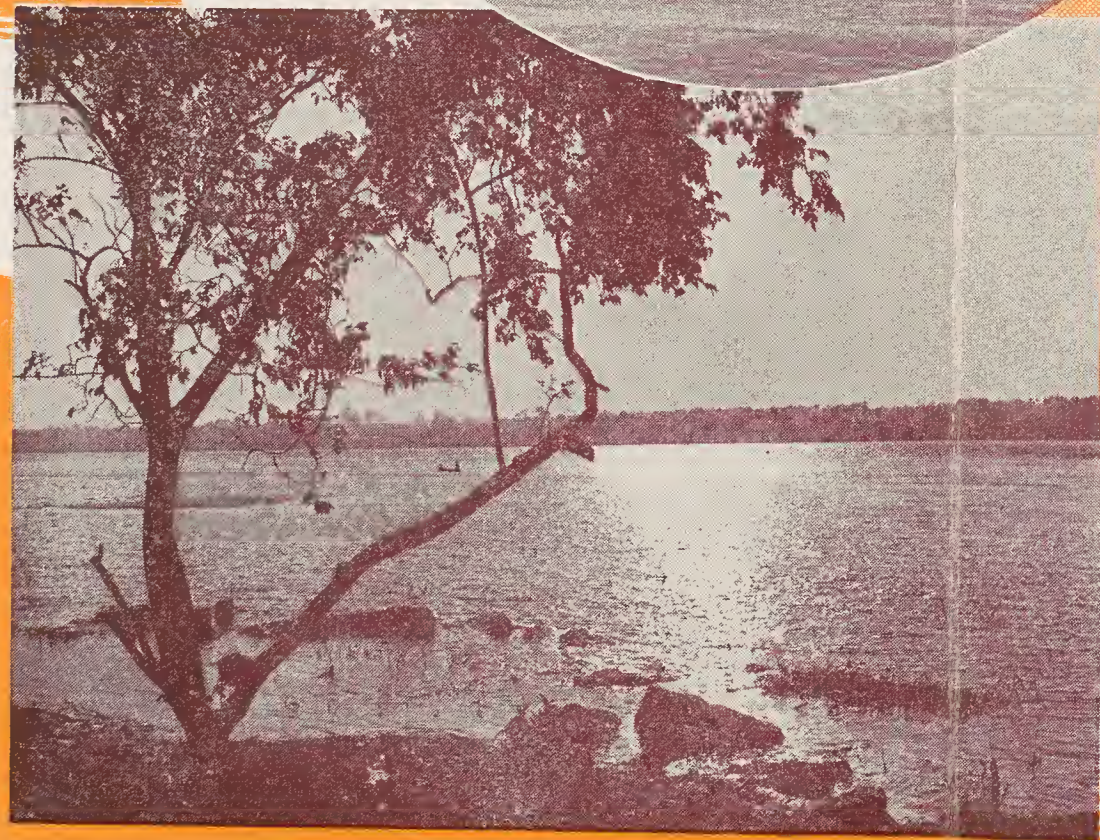
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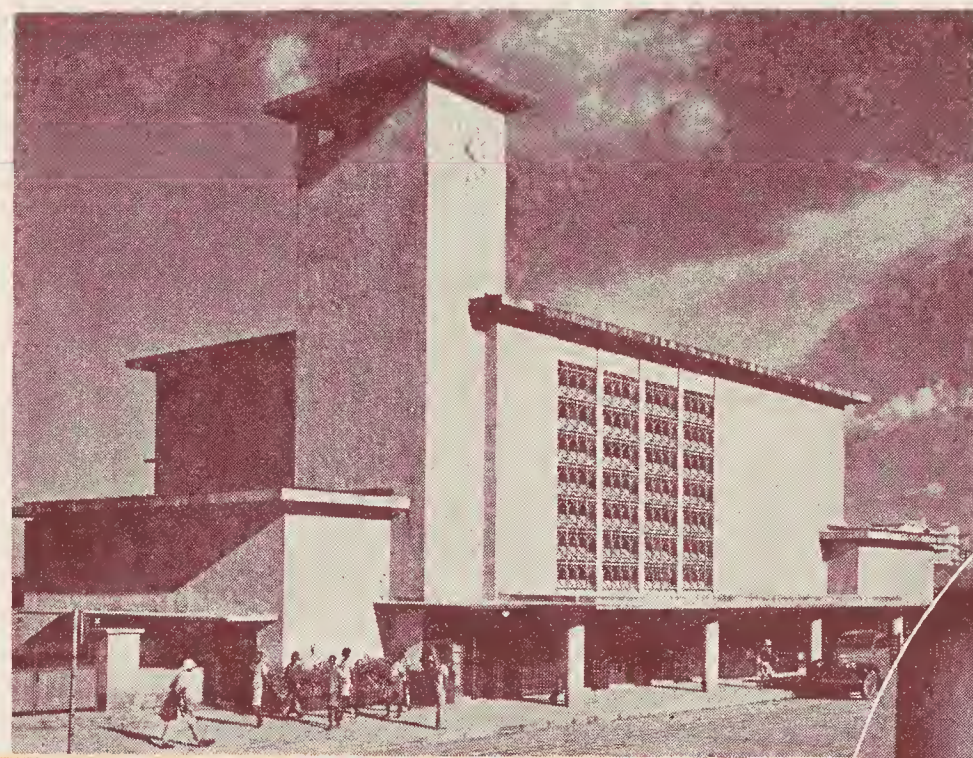
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4

1. Kinsuka rapids.
2. Flower-bed in bloom.
3. The S.S. « General Olsen » between Léopoldville and Stanleyville.
4. Sunset on the river Congo.
5. Leopoldville station.
6. Matadi station.
7. Administrative offices.
8. The harbour.
9. Beach in front of the new Residence.

5



9

7



6



8



PLAN OF THE TOWN LEOPOLDVILLE



VISIT OF THE CITY

ITINERARY A. — Visit to the Native Quarter (Cité Indigène).
Duration about 2 hours.

It is preferable to do this visit in the morning. Follow the itinerary indicated on the map passing by the Native Market (open each day from 6 to 11 hours), the de Bock Park and the Zoological Garden, the Social Home (Foyer Social), the « Général Ermens » sports centre, etc. This quarter is inhabited by more than 250.000 natives, but another modern native quarter is being built in the western part of the town.

ITINERARY B. — The European Quarter and the river Congo.
Duration about 2 hours.

Follow the itinerary indicated on the map, starting from the Old Post Office Place. Visit to the Museum of Native Life (open every day from 9 to 12 and from 14.30 to 15.30 h.) the quay of the boats who cross the river towards Brazzaville (duration crossing 20 minutes), the St. Anna Cathedral, the King Albert Monument, the Station, the Pioneers Monument, the new Post Office. At the other end of the Avenue Valcke, come the Leopold II quarter or Old Leopoldville, the naval yard, the old semaphore, the old camp of Stanley, the view on the Stanley Pool (at this spot the river is 15 mil. wide), view on Brazzaville in F. E. A. and, at the horizon, the Cristal Mountains. Going down to the river again, along the rapids and then back by the « Mont Léopold » (1150 feet), the Auberge du Petit Pont, the Belvedere and the promenade de la Raquette.



TRIPS AROUND LEOPOLDVILLE.

1° Visit to Brazzaville, capital of French Equatorial Africa (1/2 a day); crossing of the river in 20 minutes by fast launch; panorama of the shores and the isles of Stanley-Pool; on arriving at Brazzaville, taxis and rickshaws.

2° Visit to the Inkisi waterfalls, at Zongo. Impressive waterfalls of more than 180 ft. Journey by road: 60 miles. Duration: one day (return).

3° Visit to Kisantu: by rail or road. Minimum duration: two days. Sights: bridge over the Inkisi, native centre, cathedral of the Catholic mission, establishments of the Fomulac with its school for native medical assistants, of the Cadulac and of its agricultural school, the « garden of friar Gillet » which has introduced plants from all parts of the world into this region of the Congo, etc. 7 miles from Kisantu, large clerical college of Mayidi where the future native Priests receive their education.

4° Visit to Thysville: by rail or road. Minimum duration: two days - Hotel. Thysville is situated very high up (2.000 ft) and has a healthy climate. The agglomeration includes many villas. If possible visit the grottos in the neighbourhood. Short walks enable one to see some of the characteristic panoramas of the Lower-Congo. 30 miles from Thysville: Gombe-Tatadi and Saint-Luc schools where native artists are taught.

N. B. — The trips to Zongo, Thysville and Inkisi can be combined in one circuit in a minimum of three days.

LIST OF HOTELS

- First class :**
Hôtel Astoria — Hôtel de Belgique — Hôtel Memling — Hôtel Palace — Hôtel Regina — Hôtel Sabena (Guest-House) — Hôtel Sica.
- Second class :**
Hôtel des Alliés — Luso Hôtel — Hôtel La Rotonde.
- Restaurants :**
Restaurant du Zoo — Restaurant Mercator — Restaurant Au Petit Pont — Restaurant Van Daele.

HISTORICAL ACCOUNT

At the end of the last century, in 1877, Stanley during his first descent of the Congo, discovered that the water of the river suddenly widened on emerging from a forge and formed a kind of lake; his companion, Pocock, gave to this expansion of the water the name of « Stanley-Pool ». It was on the banks of Stanley-Pool that the capital of the Belgian and French colonies later was developed: Leopoldville and Brazzaville.

The Matadi-Leopoldville railway (234 miles) was finished in 1898, from which time dates the expansion of the town, which, after Boma, became the capital of the Belgian Congo in 1933 and is at present the biggest city of Central Africa. Population in 1952: 11.000 Europeans and 250.000 natives.

TRAVEL AGENTS

- Agence Maritime Internationale (A.M.I.):** Corner Av. des Aviateurs.
Voyages Dumoulin: Av. des Aviateurs, 12.
Voyages Immo: Av. Ministre Rubbens, 3.
Wagons-Lits Cook, represented by A.M.I.

TRAVEL OFFICES

Touring Club of Belgian Congo. — Travel agents.

TAXIS RATES

From 35 to 80 francs according to distance.
Hourly rate: 80 fr. — Daily rate: 500 fr.

- 10. Up-to-date offices.
- 11. Forescom building.
- 12. De Bock Park.
- 13. Bus service.
- 14. Monument to King Albert I.

10



11



12



13



14



City for natives.

- 15. The public Market.
- 16. Social centre.
- 17. Social centre.
- 18. Avenue in the native quarter.

15



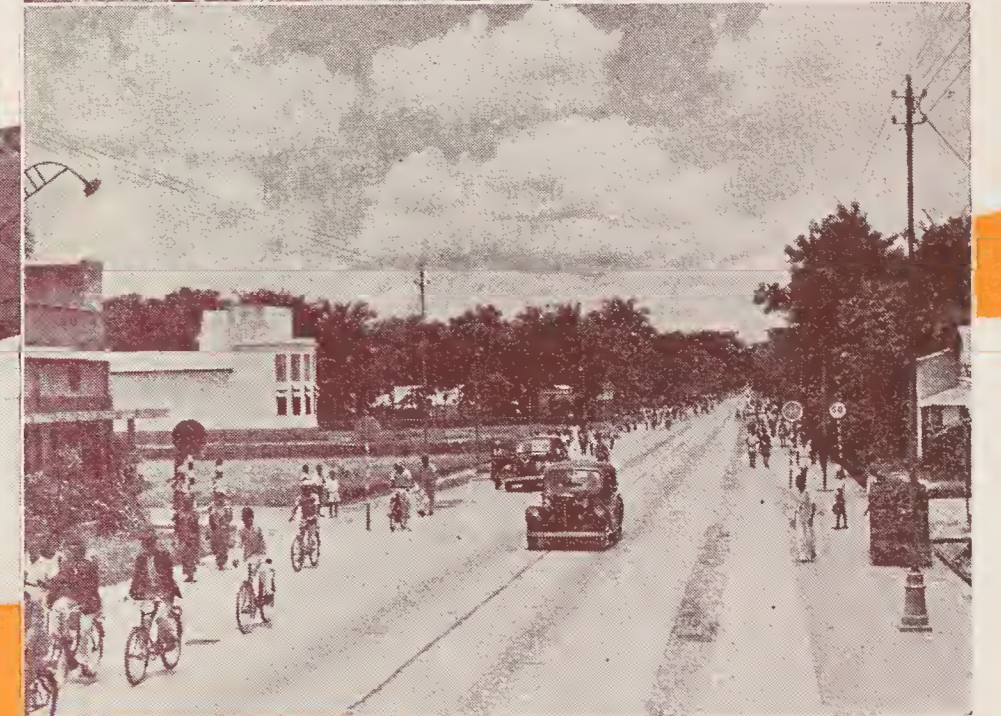
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18



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SABENA



Hanno

SPRINGTIME!



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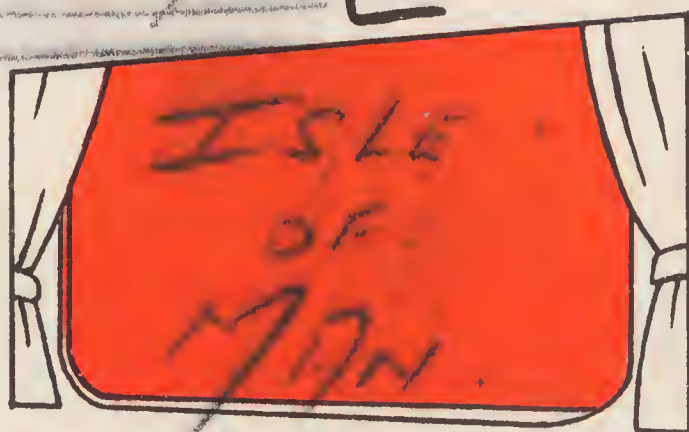
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 AND THE AIRCRAFT
 E L'AEREO
 UND DAS FLUGZEUG

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DANS LEQUEL VOUS VOYAGEZ, COMMANDÉ PAR Mr
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 IN WHICH YOU ARE FLYING WITH CAPTAIN
 SUL QUALE ELLA VIAGGIA, COMANDATO DAL CAPITANO
 MIT DEM SIE REISEN, UNTER FÜHRUNG DES KOMMANDANTEN

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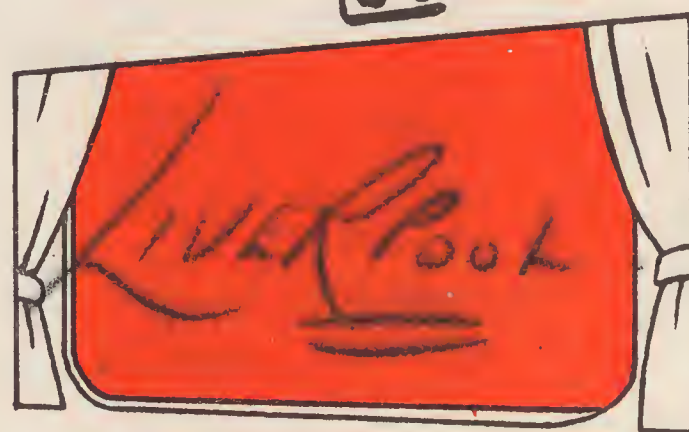
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298 → KM/STD
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 SI PREGA DI PASSARE QUESTO BOLLETTINO AD UN ALTRO PASSEGGERO GRAZIE!
 BITTE WEITERREICHEN!



June 22, 1966 - Post
AFRICAN ART — Lamidi Fakeye, of Ibadan City, Nigeria, explains one of his figures to William Stuart Nelson, vice

The Washington Post
president of Howard University, where the sculpture is on display. It depicts a priest serving the God of Divination.

The year of the mild.

Ring in the good mild taste of Montclair menthol
and Carlton. A taste to enjoy all year long.
Go for Montclair, go for Carlton, go for mild.





A NOS PASSAGERS
AAN ONZE PASSAGIERS
TO OUR PASSENGERS
AI NOSTRI PASSEGGERI
AN UNSERE MITREISENDEN

SABENA



LE TEMPS A GANDER.
"WEATHER AT GANDER."

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Datum :

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"FAIR WEATHER."

AT

MANCHESTER
AND

BRUXELLES

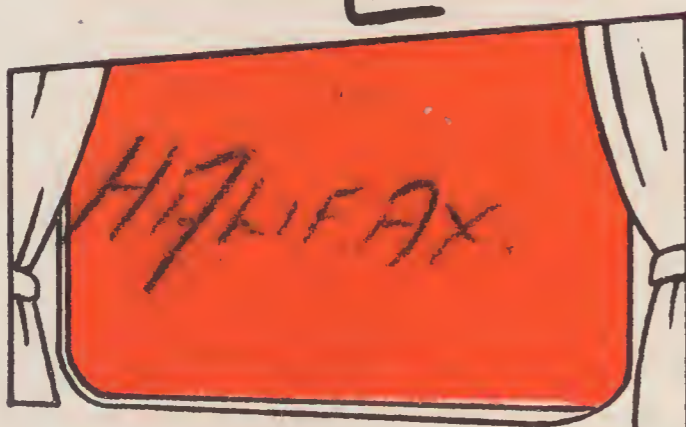
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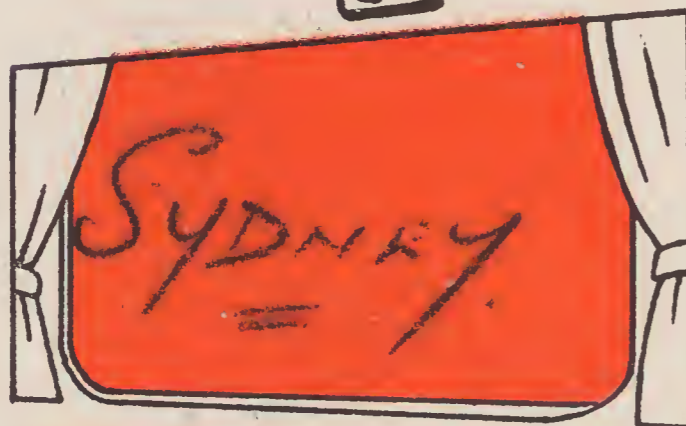


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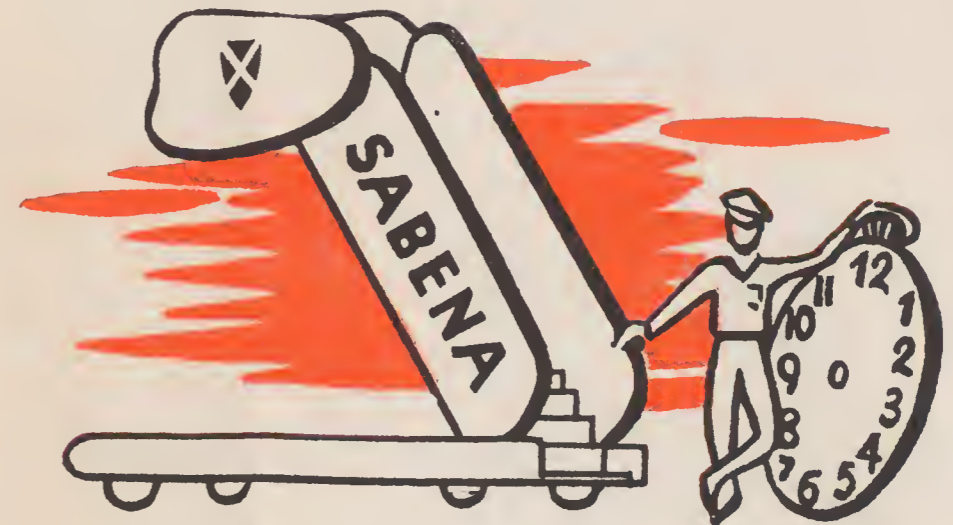


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PRIERE DE FAIRE CIRCULER — GELIEVE DOOR TE GEVEN — PLEASE PASS ON
SI PREGA DI PASSARE QUESTO BOLLETTINO AD UN ALTRO PASSEGGERO GRAZIE!
BITTE WEITERREICHEN!

MENU

M. Blanche

Potage crème d'Aspuges

Poisson Sauce Verte

Quiche Lorraine

Tournedos Rossino

Salade

Piowage

Glace parachée

Champagne

Café

Liqueurs.

S F H N A 6/7/55

Renaissance

BORDEAUX
BOURGOGNE

VIN CALVET
VIN PARFAIT



CALVET

St. Pierre